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THE MOTHER STATE

AND HER UNMANAGEABLE SONS.

A Revolving Political Revolution in Virginia—A Sad Mixing up of Black and White in the Councils of the Old Dominion—A Word About Gov. Holliday.

RICHMOND, VA., December 5.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Virginia is in much of a muddle now. We, of Georgia, have been through the throes of financial settlement. We have experienced the agony. And we are enjoying the fruition of a successful and honorable settlement. Virginia is on the ragged edge, and the outlook is not rosy. Her situation is one of complication and difficulty, full of uneasiness for the patriot, full of interest for thoughtful men everywhere, and it has a savor of the dramatic in the grotesque African tinge that melodramatizes the picture. There is a fierce conflict of opinion among white men over a vital issue, and the balance of power for the evil side is in the hands of a black radical faction. Truly, not a desirable condition.

Let me give your readers an inkling of an interesting matter.

Virginia owes a debt of thirty millions in round numbers. It boots not to go into its origin. Folly, radicalism, reconstruction and bayonets, mainly fathered it. The payment of interest alone overlapped the public revenue some $800,000. The last general assembly, after full discussion, organized a scheme and passed an act carrying it into operation funding the debt in 3 per cent. bonds, sticking gallantly to the cumbersome principal, but scotching down the interest. This act will bring the interest inside the revenue. The world and Virginia's creditors seemed agreeable. The funding act, as a test matter, made the voluntary funding of eight millions of principal by the 1st of January, 1880, a condition of the further continuance of the experiment. And by the 1st of October, 1879, the condition was fulfilled, the eight millions came forward and took the 3 per cents.

But in the meantime the party of readjusters sprang into existence, men that wished to readjust and whack off some of the principal. These were the alleged repudiators, opposed by the funders, who are for standing to the three per cent compromise. The conflict has been hot, aggressive, bitter. Into this heated contest sprang the agile and convenient African, with that thrifty political adaptability that belongs to the unenlightened and impecunious voter. Electing his own color when possible, he sided with the readjusters in every other contingency, helping elect a majority in the general assembly. When the legislature was organized on the 3d, the same piece of burlesquade was repeated. The unholy alliance of repudiator and radical black routed the honest funders, and revolutionized matters with a sweeping rush. The colored members numbered nine in the house. Says Frazier, one of them, with grim sarcasm when nominating a colored republican brother, Cooke, for doorkeeper:

"It may be that Cooke didn't lose an arm or a leg in the confederate service, but stoutness he built breastworks."

This travesty upon the recommendation of war-service was uttered in reply to the fiery appeal of an eloquent funder, Hon. Mr. Ellis, in behalf of Arthur Sullivan, a Stonewall, one-legged confederate soldier, who had for ten years received the compliment of the position in recognition, as Mr. Ellis said with a ringing shrill, that Sullivan was "one of the purest Virginians and one the most valiant defenders of her soil of which this commonwealth can boast."

It was unavailing. Cooke, the colored radical, went in over the crippled soldier by a vote of a corporal's guard of colored radical members, and a repudiating democratic minority. Here's political richness. And not only this, but the whole legislative organization was made in the same way. Governor Holliday, however, has stood firm and true. His message is an unanswerable, ringing document, bold and patriotic, and shows that the readjusters have his frown as a veto in the way of their repudiation.

The Richmond Dispatch sees gloomy prospects ahead. It bewails the possible new regime of a few whites and the solid blacks as of old, dominant to the public injury, and closes with the groan, "God save the commonwealth!" Governor Holliday says that the Moffett liquor law paid the state $472,000 of revenue, but properly enforced would have paid a million. I mention this for the benefit of my old friend, Prof. Orr, state school commissioner of Georgia. The Virginians have no idea of giving up the revenue from this source. Governor Holliday's idea is to make it bigger.

I see that in Albermarle county the first negro jury was impannelled to try a white criminal case that was tried before by a white jury with the result of a mistrial. The black jury gave the accused 60 days in the county jail. Verily, Virginia is progressive.

While the state is tusseling to throw off debt the goodly metropolis of Richmond is enormously and zealously trying to get in debt. She is much exercised over a proposition to subscribe $2,000,000 to build a railroad to the James river valley. The city council failed to pass it by a tie vote. She had better let it alone. She can import some salutary experience from Georgia. Atlanta sunk $300,000 in the Georgia Western and never built it. Savannah sunk a million on the Albany and Gulf. The state of Georgia swamped a million in the Gulf road, three or four millions in the Brunswick and Albany, and a million or two in the Macon and Brunswick, half a million in the North and South and Memphis branch roads, etc. Let us hope that Richmond will learn the lesson from our experience. Private capital should do such enterprises. If private capital is afraid of it, the public corporations may well avoid it.

I called upon Governor Holliday and found him a trim, clear-cut gentleman, right arm off near the shoulder-joint, a face of frankness and sense lit up with dark, steady eyes, a manner plain but courteous, and a straightforward way of talking that impressed me most favorably. He looks to be a solid, sensible, brave gentleman, not brilliantly intellectual, but decisive, sound, practical and sincere, a man of sterling judgment guided by courage and truth and entire sincerity. He talked freely of the situation in Virginia, but as he was conversing to me in my own car, and in the disinclination to be reported, I shall not state the conversation. His message is a good exposition of his attitude. As to the future he seemed not hopeful of southern politics. He shared with me in the alarm I expressed at the solution of the colored problem. I have mistaken the man if he does not prove a powerful stumbling block in the way of the repudiators and revolutionists.

Since writing the above I have taken a good deal of pains to get at the true philosophy of the situation here. The condition of things is very dubious. The leaven of the trouble has been personal ambition and personal malice. The last gubernatorial campaign was a bitter one. All hands combined against General Mahone, an aspiring, brainy, intrepid fellow. He was then president of a large, powerful railroad combination, which has since passed out of his hands. He was be ten in the nomination for governor, but the resentments of that fight have survived. Mahone to-day is the leader of the readjusters. He has masterful powers of political combination and audacity without measure. His has been the afront and daring hand that has clutched the negro. He is to-day political master of Virginia, and it is admitted he will get the senatorship or governorship, whichever he wishes.

But the alliance of readjuster and African is yielding some unexpected fruits. The negro has tasted the harvest and is after a full share. Two little places in the legislature seemed ample pay. But that obtained, the tigers thirst for blood is started. Now one-third of the state-house offices is demanded. The colored troops will not be denied either. The whites of Virginia are split wide open and the republican black vote is the arbiter of their differences, and the balance of power. I await the next act of the play curiously.

I came on the Air-Line and it is a model of swiftness, safety and comfort. IDLER.

The Readjusters.

RICHMOND, VA., December 9.—The readjusters of the general assembly were in caucus last night until midnight, making nominations for state offices. The nominee for second auditor is the only republican nominated.

RICHMOND, VA., December 9.—The general assembly to-day at 12:30, p. m., proceeded to execute a joint order for the election of various state officers of the heads of departments. Three were elected to-day, to-wit: T. T. Faulkneroy, of Frederick county, for secretary of the commonwealth vice General James McDonald; John E. Massey, of Albemarle, auditor of public accounts, to succeed Wm. F. Tayler, and H. H. Dyson for second auditor, in the place of General Asa Rogers. The remainder of to-day's session was wasted in the discussion of the resolution introduced by a colored senator to limit nomination speeches to five minutes. It was adopted, but was subsequently reconsidered and then withdrawn. Further execution of the joint order was then postponed till to-morrow. The three officers elected were candidates of the readjusters, one, Mr. Dyson, second auditor, being a republican. The majorities on the joint ballot ranged from 23 to 21.

The Virginia Senatorship.

Washington Post.

"What will be the result of this squabble in Virginia?" inquired a Post reporter of Congressman Beale, of that state, last evening.

"Principally to seriously disarrange the democratic party in that state, particularly to elect General Mahone a United States senator.

"You think there is no question but that Mahone will be the next senator."

"Such is my opinion, and, furthermore, I think that he will come to the senate a republican."

"What induces that belief?"

"The fact that the half-way victory of the readjusters in our state is a half-way victory for the republicans. Despite the hypocritical protestations of the administration, the leaders of the republican party really desired to see the debt-payers of Virginia defeated, worked and plotted for that end emissaries into the state for that purpose, and did not succeed in inducing the negro vote to go in that direction. Republican agencies have worked up the entire thing, and done it so skillfully that it is hardly apparent, except in the full returns. For instance, it is noticed that in parts of the state where the readjusters were certain of their legislative ticket, the negro vote went with the republicans, but in all cases of doubt or in closely contested districts, the negro vote was cast almost solidly against us. That is, to my mind, an evidence of the manipulation of the ignorant vote of Virginia by the—"

"What causes you to think that General Mahone will act with the republicans in case he is elected senator?"

"The fact that opposition to paying the debt is really a republican measure gotten up for political purposes. The acrimonies of the contest were such that they have almost changed the entire current of political opinion in our state. And the re-adjusters are really the allies of the republicans."

"Do you imagine this agitation will have any effect upon the political status of Virginia?"

"It will damage the democratic party, but will not prevent its ascendancy in the state. Virginia may be relied upon in the next presidential contest."

Hon. G. C. Cabell said to a Post reportert "There is no use denying the fact that the readjusters have the best of the legislative situation in Virginia."

"Who will probably be the senator?"

"Mahone, I think."

"You do not imagine, then, as has fondly been suggested by some radical newspapers, that there is any probability of a republican being chosen, in case of a controversy?"

"I have no such thought. My belief is that in case of a lock of any kind it would be the duty of democratic debt-payers to make some compromise with the readjusters to elect a senator who has some flavor of democracy about him."

"The local quarrel will not affect the state in the national contest?"

"Virginia may be relied upon as democratic next year."

The Charleston Election.

CHARLESTON, December 9—The municipal election to-day was quiet and orderly. The contest was a triangular one between Courtney, regular democrat; Sale, who also claimed to be a regular democrat, and Goyer, independent democrat. The last named was generally supported by the republican leaders. The colored vote was divided between the three candidate, Courtney receiving the largest portion of it, including the longshoremen, who supported him in a body. Returns to-night indicate that Courtney is elected, and his friends claim for him 1,000 majority over the combined vote of Sale and Goyer. The new city administration is elected for the term of four years.

The Maine Muddle.

AUGUSTA, December 9.—Petitions for an investigation of the Round's charges continue to be made to the governor and council. Herbert M. Heath, one of the attorneys for Washington county, was permitted to examine the returns to-day, and he avers that the republican ticket in Washington county is undoubtedly elected. To-morrow Judge Virgon will hear the application for mandamus in the city. It is rumored this evening that the secretary of state will then answer that the returns will be henceforth open for inspection to the senators and representatives elect and their attorneys. If this answer is made no issue is left before the court, because that is what is sued for.

Railroad Interest.

CHARLESTON, December 9.—In the United States circuit court to-day, Judges Bond and Bryan, presiding, an order was made directing the receiver of the South Carolina railroad to pay the coupons and interest on all first mortgage bonds up to the 1st of July, 1874. In the same case an order was also made directing the referee to call on all second mortgage bondholders for a conference and to report upon the first mortgage, non-mortgages and all other liens on the property of the road by the 1st of April. The next object of the order is to ascertain all liens against the road, so that all, when the sale is ordered, bidders may know the exact condition of the property they are bidding for.

Fishery Disasters.

BOSTON, December 9.—A carefully prepared report from Gloucester, Mass., summing up the disasters which have occurred to the fishing fleet from that port this year shows an unprecedented destruction of property and life. In all thirty vessels have been lost and two hundred and forty men drowned, leaving 98 widows and 210 fatherless children. Thirteen vessels went down and 142 lives were lost in February gales alone. So overwhelming a calamity could not fail to awaken general sympathy, and twenty-eight thousand dollars have been contributed to feed, clothe and shelter the families of the lost mariners.

Mexican Matters.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 30, via Havana, December 9.—General Gonzales has been arrested and is in close confinement, charged with conspiracy. Governor Charles, of Coahuila, has resigned, being disgusted at the extension of the federal jurisdiction over the Sieria Nevada. The legislature opposes his resignation. The presidential election excitement is increasing. President Diaz intends that free suffrage shall be secured to the people. It is reported that the revolution in the state of Sonora is of a local character and unimportant.

In a Desperate Condition.

NEW YORK, December 9.—An Ottawa, Ontario, special says the Indians around Fort McLeod, Northwestern territory, are getting very desperate and troublesome on account of their starving condition and troops are under arms in anticipation of an attack on the fort. The government will either have to fight or feed them this winter.

All Killed.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—A construction train, closely following a passenger train, on the Whitewater Valley railroad, ran into a wagon containing Peter Singer, Matt Singer, Mrs. Maggie Singer, Peter Muse and Ella Hurley, at Harrison, Ohio, this evening, and all were killed but Miss Hurley, who was badly injured.

Brutally Beaten.

LONDON, ONTARIO, December 9.—On Sunday morning last, the farm-house of two brothers, Richard and William Neeham, in London township, was entered by masked burglars who stole $600 and clubbed the two Neehams so mercilessly that both are expected to die.

Disabled.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The steamship Devin, which sailed from this port December 3, for Bristol, is returning in a disabled condition.

Gold Coin.

NEW YORK, December 9.—The steamship Bothnia, which arrived from Liverpool to-day, brought $390,039 in gold coin.

THE NATION'S BABES

WHO CRY FOR THE PUBLIC TEAT.

A Little Talk on the Legal-Tender Question—Randall Expresses his Exceeding Faith in Tilden—Ben Hill Resolved to Speak Out as is His Usual Custom.

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Congressmen Fort and Price do not credit the statements which are said to have come from the president in which he has denied saying what he did say to them: that he did not favor interference with the currency this session. Both Fort and Price went to see the president at his invitation. What he said to them was entirely voluntary on his part, and they understood his motive in sending for them to be to disabuse their minds of the idea that he desired or recommended an immediate assault on the greenback. The president said to them, in so many words, that such was not his desire; that his intention in making the utterance he did in his message was to draw public attention to the subjects discussed, and not to instigate legislation. The president requested these gentlemen to inform their friends to this effect.

Senator Bayard is quite confident to-night that his joint resolution providing that treasury notes shall not hereafter be legal tender will be passed by the senate at an early day. He will make an effort to have the senate committee on finance consider the resolution at its meeting, and has reason to believe that a majority of the committee are in favor of its consideration at that time, and are ready to report the resolution favorably to the senate. His belief that the senate will adopt it is based on personal assurance that 25 democratic and 11 republican senators are in favor of the resolution and ready to vote for it.

Information comes here that petitions to congress praying the passage of Mr. Bayard's resolution abolishing the legal-tender character of the greenbacks have been put in circulation in the leading financial centers, and are being numerously signed by prominent merchants, bankers and business men. It is claimed that just now is the auspicious time to pass such a resolution, that the legal-tender quality of the greenback does not add a fraction to its value, and that they will remain at par as long as they are redeemed at the treasury.

In connection with the memorial of business men of New York in favor of the bill for withdrawing the legal-tender quality from greenbacks, the World has the following extract from a letter recently received by J. S. Moore from Senator Bayard: "It is not hostility to the south that makes the north solid. It is apprehension lest an unwise and ridiculous administration of finances should injure northern property and investments. No instrument is so dangerous as a legal-tender paper currency, the redeemability of which may be endangered. I do not care half so much for party success in this connection, although I value it most highly, as I do for the great service it would be to our whole country and the generations to succeed us."

RANDALL FOR TILDEN.

Speaker Randall has been unbosoming himself in relation to his standing with Mr. Tilden to the correspondent of the Brooklyn Eagle. He said:

"My acquaintance and friendship with Mr. Tilden began early, and since its inception I have been unswerving in my fidelity to the man."

"You are, then, his earnest friend?"

"Yes, sir; and I firmly believe that an enormous crime was committed when he was prevented from occupying the position to which he had been elected."

"Then you are for the renomination of Mr. Tilden?"

"Coupling fidelity to the man and my belief in his deservings, I candidly think Mr. Tilden should have another chance."

"Why do you think so?"

"Because he had organized the democratic party in the state of New York in 1865, and had been its recognized leader ever since until the break came last fall."

"Will not the trouble between him and Kelly continue?"

"No," replied the speaker; "negotiations are going on that will bring harmony to the democracy of New York, so that Tammany and anti-Tammany, Tilden and anti-Tilden, will be marching solidly together to victory in 1880."

"How long before we may expect this happy event?"

"Within a very short time," replied the speaker.

"Who will elect the next president?"

"The democrats, of course," said Mr. Randall.

"What is Tilden's great element of strength?"

"I believe the state of New York necessary to the success of the democratic party in 1880, and that Mr. Tilden can carry it. Therefore, I am determinedly for Mr. Tilden because he can win."

"What about the talk that Tilden will secretly oppose any nominee but himself?"

"It is not true," answered Mr. Randall. "I have talked with Mr. Tilden recently, and he has told me that whoever was nominated by the democratic party—no matter who it was—he would cheerfully support him." Mr. Randall then spoke his mind freely upon Pennsylvania politics, and said, notwithstanding the large republican majority in Philadelphia in the late election, and the factions which were fighting him, he would be re-elected.

"How long do you think this session will last?"

"It will adjourn by the 1st of May, I think," replied the speaker.

"What about the financial question?"

"My opinion is that it is best to 'let well enough alone,'" he said, "and I would so advise. I intend, however, to give my views freely upon the subject later in the season."

STATE MATTERS.

The Washington correspondent of the Savannah News says: The Georgia delegation is so divided on the question of who shall be the five supervisors of the census in the state that the matter has about drifted into allowing the two senators supervision of the matter. This is the proper way, as the senate will have the confirmation of the supervisors' appointments. According to the caucus decision no republican partisan appointees for this work will be confirmed. If appointees for this work cannot be wholly controlled in this way to secure a fair return, attention will be next directed to the selection of the enumerators. But as the enumerators are selected by the supervisors, it is of the utmost importance that they should be fair men. This question is of vital interest, especially to the south. Declarations of leading radicals show that they expect much from a reduction of the south's representation by the returns of the next census.

It is intimated by his personal friends that Senator Hill regards the recent utterances of Senator Gordon on southern members abstaining from debate, in which sectional considerations are likely to be involved, as personal to himself. It is also stated that he intends not to be bulldozed, as it were, and will take an early opportunity of showing his mettle. It is not indicated in what manner he will declare himself, but according to Mr. Hill's usual tactics he should jump right in and whoop up the liveliest sort of a sectional row.

THE TRUTH OF RECENT HISTORY.

Correspondence New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Newspapers and politicians continue to repeat a story, and without the least regard to its absolute falsehood, that has often been contradicted. It is again alleged that but for the refusal of Judge Davis to serve on the electoral commission, the great fraud never could have been consummated. This statement is recklessly made on the assumption that it depended solely upon his will whether he would act as one of the commissioners or not.

The assumption is without the least foundation to rest upon. After the passage of the electoral law, the supreme court had the election of five judges, one of whom, as parties stood in congress, would hold the balance of power in the commission, and finally decide the fate of the presidency. The court at that time stood politically as follows:

Republicans—Waite, Swayne, Miller, Strong, Bradley and Hunt—6.

Democrats—Clifford and Field—2.

Independent—Davis—1.

It is thus seen that the republicans had two-thirds of the court. The judges proceeded to make their election of commissioners from time to time, and chose Miller, Strong, Clifford and Field, and finally Bradley. If there had been any disposition to elect Davis, his colleagues on the bench had it in their power to do so, without delay or difficulty. Judge Clifford was most anxious for him to be chosen, and presented his name several times, against the wish of Judge Davis, who well knew, by association and by instinct, that there was no possibility of his election.

There never was a day, an hour, or a minute when the six republicans on that bench would have put the power of making a president in the hands of David Davis. They knew as well in advance as they would have known if the experiment had been tried, that his honest nature and stern manhood would have revolted against the conspiracy to steal the presidency, and that no power could have prevented a fair trial on the merits of the case instead of a mere count of returning board frauds.

The proprieties of his high judicial trust commanded reserve on the part of Judge Davis when this subject was in every mouth, but the men who sat beside him for years on the same bench, who had studied his character, who knew his sterling integrity, and who both respected and feared his Jacksonian courage, did not need to be told where he would be found if the decision was to depend upon him. Consequently there was not the remotest intention of putting Davis where by one word he could destroy the conspiracy. The managers who pulled the wires and who dictated the names of the commissioners knew what they were about from the start, and they would trust no man, even of their own side, who was not ready to accept the party decree blindly and to sacrifice conviction and conscience to make the fraud triumphant.

Hence it was that the republicans of the senate rejected so conspicuous a leader as Roscoe Conkling for commissioner, though he was a member of the committee that reported the bill, because by silence he had excited distrust, and there was suspicion that he would not gulp down the Louisiana infamy without a wry face.

The witnesses are still living who know the history of this transaction from beginning to end. Judge Clifford, who was most urgent in pressing Judge Davis, cannot have forgotten how coldly the republican judges received that suggestion. It so happened that the fifth judge was about to be chosen when the legislature of Illinois most unexpectedly elected Judge Davis to the senate. This necessarily excluded him from accepting the place of commissioner. Even if he had been so disposed and could have been elected.

After his election to the senate, it became convenient for the republican leaders to say that Davis would have been made the fifth commissioner, but for his refusal to serve, and disappointed democrats were weak enough to accept this statement for truth, when uttered by the lips of the very men who would not trust Roscoe Conkling with their case in court!

It is no secret that Judge Davis never had faith in the electoral commission as a mode of making a president. He believed that congress should not have delegated its power, even if it had the constitutional right to do so. He was opposed to dragging the judiciary into politics, and foresaw that the supreme court must suffer from a loss of confidence in the country by a decision which would fix the responsibility there. Hence he would not touch it, and the conspirators determined he should not have the chance to defeat their game.

There is another unwritten chapter in the history of that eventful period. If by any possibility, against which the republican managers had, as has been seen, provided by every caution, the commission had reported in favor of Tilden, he never would have been allowed to enter the white house peaceably, if at all. The republican senate was prepared for the most desperate measures. They would, in that contingency by debate and by dilatory moves, and by contesting the votes of Louisiana, Florida, South Carolina, have prevented an approval of the report, or an election by the house, upon a disagreement. On the 4th of March there would have been no president, and Caleb Cushing had published an opinion looking to this remote but possible situation, that Grant would hold over until a new election could be ordered.

Grant, who had sent troops into Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida to protect the returning boards in their villainies, also collected a force at Washington, after the fraudulent certificates had been sent up, to overawe the house of representatives, and to complete the conspiracy. The republican leaders in no event ever intended that the power and patronage of the government should pass from their hands without bloodshed, or that Mr. Tilden should be in a position to expose their thievery and corruption. They preferred to make Grant dictator, and he was willing.

In Congress.

THE SENATE.

Mr. Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported back the senate bill to the interchange of subsidiary silver coins, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered.

Also, the senate bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue ten million dollars in 4 per cent bonds for the payment of arrears of pensions, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered.

The vice-president laid before the senate a communication from the postmaster-general, transmitting a letter from the assistant postmaster-general, calling attention to the insufficient appropriation for the inland mail transportation for the present fiscal year, and recommending that $2,000,000 be reappropriated out of the unexpended balances of former appropriations for that purpose during the last four years, which have been covered into the treasury and be made available to the necessities of the service. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Maxey from the committee on military affairs reported favorably to the senate to-day the bill making an appropriation for the erection of suitable posts in Texas for the protection of the Rio Grande. This bill which was introduced by Senator Maxey appropriates $200,000 for the purpose of erecting such military posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier, as may be deemed necessary by the secretary of war for adequate protection thereof. The committee also reported favorably on the senate bill to enable the secretary of war to purchase land for the arsenal at San Antonio Texas.

On motion of Mr. Davis (West Virginia) the resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Hill calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement by states of the amount paid out of the treasury since 1866, of the claims growing out of the late war, was taken up. Pending the discussion the morning hour expired and the resolution went over.

On motion of Mr. Davis (Illinois) at 1:05 the senate went into executive session.

The senate in executive session this afternoon confirmed the nomination of Secretary McCrary to be United States circuit judge for the 8th circuit without debate or division.

THE HOUSE.

Mr. Pound (Wisconsin) introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that after the 4th of March, 1885, the president and vice-president shall hold their offices for six years, and shall be ineligible for more than one term consecutive, and that members of congress shall be elected for three years.

The speaker then proceeded to a call of the states for bills for reference.

Under the call of the states about three hundred bills were introduced. Most of them are of a private character. Among those of general public interest were the following:

By Mr. Money (Mississippi), declaring certain kinds of matter unmailable, and defining the duties of the postmaster-general in connection therewith. This bill was prepared by the law-officers of the post-office department, and embodies the views of that department with regard to the lottery question.

By Mr. Goode (Virginia), to aid the education of the colored race by an appropriation for that purpose of unpaid bounties and pay of colored soldiers.

By Mr. Felton (Georgia), for the admission of Peruvian bark and all preparations thereof free of duty.

By Mr. Chalmers (Mississippi), for the erection of postoffices at Vicksburg and Natchez.

By Mr. Ellis (Louisiana), abrogating the power of executive officers to allow an indemnity scrip for unsatisfied private land claims and vesting that power in the United States.

By Mr. Wood (New York), to amend the laws relating to the internal revenue. It provides for the allowance of a drawback on all manufactured tobacco included in the provisions of the act of March 14th, 1879, which drawback shall equal in value the amount by which the tax paid on such tobacco exceeded the tax of sixteen cents per pound now imposed.

By Mr. Felton (Georgia), to protect innocent persons from criminal prosecutions. It provides for the repeal of section 1822 of the revised statutes in order to prohibit the use of criminal informations in criminal prosecutions and give every criminal the right of trial under the regular indictment by a duly empannelled grand jury.

By Mr. Myers (Indiana), to retire national bank notes and substitute United States treasury notes therefor.

By Mr. Kenna (West Virginia), to settle the claims of the citizens of West Virginia for losses sustained during the late war properly chargeable to the United States.

By Mr. Warner (Ohio), for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the questions relating to inter-state commerce.

Mr. Wood (New York) offered a concurrent resolution providing for the adjournment of congress from December 23d to January 6th. After an amendment making the date of adjournment the 19th instant instead of the 23d, it was agreed to.

A joint resolution was introduced by Mr. Frost (Missouri) to-day expressing earnest sympathy with the efforts now being made by patriotic Irishmen to ameliorate the condition of their country and extending to the Irish people sincere wishes for their success in endeavoring to obtain for themselves and their posterity inestimable boon of equal laws and self government. Also a joint resolution by Mr. Gillett (Iowa) expressing similar sympathy and wishes and requesting the president of the United States to communicate to her majesty's government the hope of this country, that some just arrangement may soon be made whereby Irish peasants may become owners of the soil they cultivate.. Both bills were referred.

At 2:30 the house went into committee of the whole on the bill defining the duties of the reporter of the United States supreme court, and without any final action thereon the committee rose and the house adjourned.

NOMINATIONS.

The president sent to the senate to-day the nomination of William Miller as postmaster at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and John D. Wilson as postmaster at Murfreesboro, Tenn. The senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Samuel Rexniger to be postmaster at Clarksville, Tenn.

The senate committee on finance held its first regular meeting to day, but transacted no business of importance. It has now sixty-six bills and resolutions on its docket, mostly of a private nature.

THE INDIAN QUESTION.

The most important subject discussed in the cabinet meeting this afternoon was the Ute Indian question, as presented in the latest reports from the investigating commission. Secretary Schurz submitted a telegram from General Hatch containing a proposition from Chief Ouray to surrender the Indians engaged in the White River massacre upon condition that they be tried in Washington, and asked what reply should be made thereto. After consultation it was decided that General Hatch be instructed to receive the guilty Utes upon the understanding that they shall be given a fair trial by the military commission outside the limits of Colorado and New Mexico. A telegram to that effect was sent General Hatch.

Female Minstrels Last Night.

A large male audience turned out to see the female minstrels at DeGive's last night. To say the audience was disappointed but faintly expresses the real feeling of the vast majority of those present at the lack of immorality throughout the performance. There is no reason why ladies should not attend these minstrels. We saw nothing in the performance to offend reasonably fastidious people, and we are at a loss to derive why ladies ignore this troup and yet go to see Alice Oates and her crowd who are ten times more suggestive of the uncha ste. The performance last night was excellent throughout. There was enough variety to make it spicy, and not enough spice to make it objectionable. The trombone solos of the Whitneys were very fine—those of the lady being very remarkable. The skipping rope dance by Mabel Santley was exquisitely done. In symmetry of form and graceful action no one can go beyond her. The clog dance by Lizzie Day was simply superb, and the piquant song and dance artist Fannie Florence pleased the audience wonderfully. Willie Richards in her medley of serio-comic songs was charming. Hattie Forrest was the embodiment of style. Sandford and Wilson were irresistible in their negro sketch. Rosa Lee was the smartest singer and the handsomest woman on the stage, while the stump speech of Lew Benedict was as brilliantly funny as could be.

The Pinafore burlesque was splendid and brought out the full strength of the excellent company in the most entertaining manner. To-night there will be an entire change of programme, when the Female Forty Thieves will be presented.

Marriages.

Yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. W. H. Gaither, twelve miles from Covington, there was a brilliant wedding. Mr. E. A. Heard, one of the leading merchants of Griffin, was united in the holy bonds with Miss Jennie Gaither, one of the loveliest young ladies in Newton county.

The ceremony was performed by Rev. C. Pope in a manner which added to its inherent solemnity. The bride and groom were attended as follows:

Miss Annie Pace, of Covington, and Mr. J. L. Bass, of Griffin.

Miss Mary Rogers, of Covington, and Mr. C. A. Niles, of Griffin.

Miss Carrie Dyer, of Newton county, and Mr. R. C. Henderson, of Covington.

Miss Stackie Campbell, of Covington, and Mr. Peter W. Martin, of Meriwether county.

After the marriage the bridal party enjoyed a superb dinner in which all the substantials and delicacies which can please the taste were beautifully combined. The bride and groom came to Atlanta at 5 o'clock and are now at the Kimball house. We repeat a wish often uttered when we invoke on their future all the happiness possible. This happy marriage is surely ominous of a beautiful future.

Bound for the West.

Yesterday forty men, women and children passed through Atlanta on their way to Arkansas and Texas. They were not of the sort which usually desert Georgia for the untried hardships of frontier life, but most of them were solid useful citizens who who were of value to the state and whose loss is a misfortune.

They came from Meriwether county, and many of them sold homes and good farms to go on a wild goose chase after easy fortune. They may do well, or they may come loose in a year sick at heart and broken in fortune worse than ever. It is claimed that emigrant agents are making up these parties in many of the older counties by the wildest stories of western luck and by offering inducements which cannot be possibly fulfilled. The emigration fever in Georgia seems to be raging, but it will cure itself.

The Women at the Polls.

BOSTON, December 10.—The municipal election to-day resulted in the re-election of Mayor Prince (democrat) by a plurality of 2,763. The feature of the election was the presence of women at the polls, where they were courteously treated, and where they voted for members of school commissioners nearly if not quite up to their registration, which was nearly one thousand. Out of deference to them, polling places were never so quiet and orderly as to-day.

Theatrical Outlook.

There has been a lull in amusements at DeGive's opera-house for several days, but very soon we are to have a number of attractive entertainments, combining the allurements of sprightly melody, coupled with exhibitions of those attractive curves, in which dame nature, in the fashioning of womankind, is such an adept.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

GOVERNOR COLQUITT has been visiting Milledgeville but will probably be home to-day.

THE state library was never so convenient or so well arranged in the present capitol as it is now.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR made a very effective address at Varnetton a few days ago.

MR. NELMS receive notice yesterday that nine convicts were ready to be assigned to the convict camps.

THE supreme court will probably begin on the Ocmulgee circuit to-day. Several prominent lawyers of that circuit are in the city.

BRYANT'S BATTALIONS.

AND HOW HE WILL RALLY THEM.

A Graveyard Full of Dead Issues, but Four Great Living Ones on Hand—What the Republicans Can Rally—Probabilities of the Temperance Movement.

John E. Bryant, known in the warm days of reconstruction as the "Skowheganite" may be accepted as the best type of fighting republicanism in Georgia.

Col. John is always ready for a tussle. He is frank, fearless, aggressive, and has no compromise stuff in his make-up. In the days of '68 when the white people, writhing under repeated outrages, were restless and dangerous, it was always John Bryant who was sent into the ugly counties. He made many a speech for republicanism where very few other republicans would have dared to go and proclaim these sentiments. It was the remembrance of this sort of service that gave Bryant the control of the republican party machinery in this state and in the state convention of '76, rallied the negroes about him in solid phalanx. And yet Bryant has not always been extreme. When McWhorter was nominated for speaker by the republican legislature the democrats rallied to the support of Bryant as an opposition candidate—vastly preferring him, objectionable as he was, to McWhorter.

AND BRYANT STILL HANGS THE FLAG OUT.

Bryant may always be counted on, however, as being in for a war. With him republicanism is a living issue—and it keeps him pressing forward. The fact that he has not had his sinews relaxed with the loss of office, or his muscles softened with diet from the pap-spoon may have something to do with his restlessness.

In any event, Bryant wants a lively campaign next year, and is going to have one if he can get it. In an interview with him on day before yesterday he said:

"The republican party is organizing for a fight all along the line. We have been quietly at work for a long time, and when I return from the north we will open the ball in earnest."

"Will you have candidates for all the offices?"

"That is the intention at present. To preserve our organization in every district and in every county."

"Are you going to revive the old issues that have kept the races apart so long?"

"No, sir. These old issues are dead. I know that as well as anybody. The question of secession is dead. Slavery is dead. The issues raised over the citizenship of the negro are all dead. Among the things absolutely settled are these: 1. That the union is perpetual. 2. That slavery will never be permitted in its borders. 3. That the negro is a citizen. No one will dispute any of these propositions. The last one, which was the most irritating, is settled at last, and the negro will henceforth take, without resistance, that place in society to which his intelligence and behavior entitles him. The man is foolish that tries to make a fight on these old questions."

THE NEW PLATFORM OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN PARTY.

"What issues then will your party make its fight upon?"

"Our new issue is: There are four leading principles to which the republican party is pledged in the most solemn terms and which must be enforced and acquiesced in before its mission is accomplished. On these four great questions we expect to effect a division of the white vote of the south."

"What are these principles?"

"1. It must be established that this country is a nation, and not a union of confederated states. The republican party must insist on re-announcing this until there shall be no mere serious assertion to the contrary. It is essential to the proper stability of the government that it shall be considered a nation with central power, and not a federation of states with diffused powers. The union party has established this by the arbitration of the sword. It must be confirmed by the ballot until there are none to stand up and dispute it.

"2d. The specie and currency of this government must be kept up to the standard of the established of the world. All heresies that affect this proposition must be stamped out. We must have only hard money—or if currency at all, only such currency as is just as good as hard money. Our dollar must be a dollar the world over. The republican party is pledged to preserve the credit of the nation, just as solemnly as it is pledged to preserve its integrity. It has put its face against all financial heresies, and it must stand upon that issue until all opposition is silenced.

"3. Every citizen of the nation must be granted the right to vote, in the fullest and freest exercise of his own opinions, and must be protected in this right. After having voted, his vote must be fairly declared. Without going into any discussion, just here it is enough to say that there is enough room on this issue for a good-sized party to put itself. We must have a pure ballot, and a ballot-box to which the way is peaceful and open to any citizen who chooses to walk in it. There are classes in the south that has not had this guarantee, and no one will deny it.

"4. It is the duty of the state to provide a free education for every child within its limits. If there are not funds sufficient with which to do this, it is the duty of the state to raise the funds for this purpose. The republican party, is essentially the party of free education, and its mission is to pursue its policy until it can be said that there is no child, white or black living under the flag of this nation, that cannot have a free education if it desires to take it. We have a system of free schools in Georgia, but it is incomplete, inefficient and scanty."

"So these are the principles on which you propose to rally the party?"

"Yes, sir. They are all progressive and patriotic. They tend directly towards good government. Once triumphant, they will insure us a stable and steadfast governmental system—an honest and reliable money—a pure ballot, and an enlightened and educated people. These are things devoutly to be wished, and we hope to be able to win back into the republican ranks the thousands of conservative men who left us under the pressure of race issues, and to attract the young men of Georgia, who have no future within the democratic ranks, and among the old politicians. We shall make a sensible and intelligent canvass, and we hope to divide the white vote. Of course we knew that there never was any hope of dividing this vote, seriously, so long as the negro questions were up."

"But can you hope to carry the negro vote solid on this new platform?"

"No, sir; and I don't care to see it done. I never want to see either race in Georgia carried solid on any issue. To carry one solid will solidify the other. I believe that the principles that I have announced are such as will command the support of a majority of the intelligent people of this state or any other state, when they are stripped of all prejudice and fairly presented. It is my hope that they can thus be presented. In that event I expect to see the negroes divided as to the policy of one plan or the other and the whites divided in a similar manner. But I am firm in the opinion that we can win as many whites as we have negroes."

"What will you do if the democrats admit all that you claim?"

"At first glance there does seem to be some danger of that, for it has been truly said that the democratic party admits to-day three of the republican party asserted on yesterday. But I do not think they will come to us on this platform. They will never agree that this country is a nation, until they have been beaten on it a dozen times. They will never be brave enough to cut entirely loose from the greenbackers, until they have been led by them into a dozen new defeats. As to the purity of the ballot, they will assert it, but they will not see that it is guaranteed and put in force. And I do not think they will promptly take the advanced ground on the school question that we occupy."

"If they do I suppose you will shift ground?"

"Well, we will then lead them on to new reforms, new enterprises. The temperance question is looming up into a great movement in Georgia. Out of ten prohibition fights made in various parts of the state the prohibitionists will carry

The Constitution.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carfully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JONES, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 10, 1879

THE completion of the Cincinnati Southern, or rather the joining of the tracks, took place yesterday, and an unbroken line of iron upon a fine roadbed stretches from the Ohio to the Tennessee. This is the result of a thirty-four years' effort, and in the course of thirty days the whole line will be in complete working order. The completion of the work of track-laying within the time agreed upon by the contractors was at one time considered almost an impossibility, and the driving of the last spike was the occasion of rejoicing all along the line and at both ends of it.

THE confirmation of Mr. McCrary as circuit judge leaves the war department without a head. It is said that Mr. McCrary will be glad to exchange his duties as clerk to General Sherman for a position on the bench. General Sherman is the autocrat of the army—its civil as well as its military head. Ever since his bolt to St. Louis, no one has dared to stand up against him. It was Belknap who drove him to St. Louis, and back of Belknap there was no real secretary of war except Stanton. While Sherman lives the war office will be a very uncomfortable place for a capable man.

WE hope congress will pass Mr. Herbert's bill to make frauds in taking the census impossible. This bill simply provides that enumerators, shall arrange the list of names in alphabetical order, and placed where it can be seen by all, and that he shall make all proper corrections that are brought to his notice. The people have a deep interest in the next count, and they not only want it honestly made, but they want to know that it is so made. There should not be a vote against Mr. Herbert's bill. The additional expense that the bill would involve is not worth considering in connection with this subject.

The Blue Ribbon Movement.

About a month ago a good looking, quiet, unobtrusive young man came to Atlanta to induce men to quit drinking. He did not have, when he came, the stereotyped temperance lecturer's look, and he has not since acquired it. He knew nobody in the south; he brought no letters, although letters of commendation have followed him. His name is John W. Drew, and his home is in Concord, New Hampshire. He has been engaged in this work for four years, and has accomplished a vast amount of good wherever he has labored. The eastern and western press speak in high terms of the man and his methods; and we unreservedly pronounce Mr. Drew the best practical temperance worker that has ever attacked the evil of intemperance in this state. He is not an eloquent speaker—only a plain, earnest talker; but he does not rely on his power over an audience at all. His methods are those of a thorough organizer. He is a young man and has been a hard drinker; and he therefore knows just how to reach young men who are hard drinkers. He puts the matter before them in a plain, sensible way. This he does, not alone in the lecture hall, but wherever and whenever opportunity presents itself. He bores nobody, displeases nobody, deceives nobody. He is, in a word, the cleverest and squarest reformer in all our experience. He has done a great work in Atlanta—one that will doubtless prove very enduring and very satisfactory; and we commend him without hesitation to any town he concludes to visit. It is his intention, we believe, to spend the winter in Georgia, hoping, no doubt, to awaken the people of the entire state to the dangers of strong drink.

Colonel Bryant's Programme.

Colonel John E. Bryant, of Maine, comes to the front this morning with a long and interesting interview upon the situation in Georgia, concerning which we have a few words to say.

If there is ever a serious split in the white ranks in Georgia, Mr. Bryant and his colleagues will not benefit by it. Any new party that is built up must come without their influence, and will go to the polls under other leadership than theirs. They will be the incidentals of the party—not its managers. The leaders of the new party will be independent or dissentient democrats who have broken from under the party discipline, and the most that the republicans can hope for is to become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for these men. The republicans are themselves to blame for this state of things. In building up independent factions, they have subordinated their own strength. It was a short-sighted policy that ever led them to support bolting democrats. The force of what we say is exhibited in the seventh district. Dr. Felton has made three races as an independent. In all of these, we believe, there were regular candidates of the republicans in the field—men who had been faithful to party. But they failed to get any votes. The party vote went to the bolting democrat. And now, if Mr. Akerman himself, the best exponent of the party, were to make the race, the leaders would find that they would not carry him any of the party strength. They have given themselves and their power away.

As to the complaint of Mr. Bryant that Mr. Stephens has controlled the course of Mr. Hayes we have only to say that Mr. Stephens has given him nothing but good advice, and Mr. Hayes doubtless wishes that he had taken Mr. Stephens's advice. It would be better for the country if Mr. Stephens could control the presidents all the way through.

Ticknor's Poems.

We have received from J. B. Lipponcott & Co., of Philadelphia, through Messrs. J. J. & S. P. Richards, of this city, a modest, but neatly-printed little volume, entitled "The Poems of Frank O. Ticknor, M.D." The collection is edited by "K. M. R.," and is prefaced by an introductory notice of the poet from the pen of Mr. Paul H. Hayne. The editing has not been as judicious as the undoubted genius of Ticknor deserves. If our memory is not at fault, some very stirring local lyrics have been omitted, while others have been preserved which by no means do justice to the strength and simplicity of the Georgia poet. As for the "introductory notice" by Mr. Hayne, it is but justice to the memory of Dr. Ticknor to say that it is altogether inadequate and unworthy of the place it occupies in the book. We say this in no spirit of unkindness to Mr. Hayne, but with due regard for the real merits of Ticknor as a poet. Instead of a critical judgment, such as Mr. Hayne is quite capable of giving, we are treated to several pages of the most fulsome laudation; and as if Mr. Hayne's gush were not sufficient, he quotes the opinion of Mr. James Maurice Thompson, who proves himself a more desperate gusher even than Mr. Hayne. The introduction, therefore, will be a sore disappointment to those who admire the really noble and inspiring quality of Ticknor's verse, and the disappointment will become galling when Mr. Hayne gravely speaks of the dead poet's "ablest songs." That he is not alluded to as "the talented colonel of poetry" is an omission for which his friends must be heartily thankful. We must not forget, however, that this introductory notice is the result of a request on the part of those who had the book in hand, and that Mr. Hayne probably wrote it hurriedly, in the midst of other engagements, and with his mind full of other matters.

The truth is, Dr. Ticknor was not a great poet, but he was a true one. His position with respect to the poetry and poetical thought of his own time is peculiar. His ideas and his method of expressing them are foreign to the period in which he lived. He was unique, and in attempting to assign him a place among the poets of the present day, it is all but impossible to properly classify him. Under the commonplace exterior of the country physician—beneath the hospitable demeanor of the quiet farmer—there burned the fires of passion that gave voice, and eloquence, and mystery to the minstrels that died singing in the period of Romance. They burned and would not be quenched; they controlled every thought and moulded his most careless verse to melody which must be sought for in vain in the mere machinery of prosody.

So it is that, while Dr. Ticknor is not to be classed as a great poet, he must be regarded pre-eminent as a ballad-writer. No matter what form of verse he used—no matter how far he went in search of a rhyme—no matter how swiftly he evaded the rules of the prosodists—no matter whether he sung of love or war, or of home and friends—no matter what the subject or what the length of his lines—in everything he wrote, and in everything his literary executor has seen fit to embody in this volume, may be found the fire and flavor of the ballad. It is a flavor, too, that lingers in the mind and perplexes the memory. In its highest form—and it is to be found in its highest and most perfect form in some of Dr. Ticknor's poems—it is thrilling and entrancing. As an occult quality in the tones of a singer's voice will arouse all that is pathetic in memory and bring tears to the eyes, so is this peculiar ballad-flavor in poetry a source of surprise and delight. It is to be found to a greater or less extent in all the serious poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes, but even there, save in two or three instances, it is not as suggestive, as impulsive and as passionate as in the best of Dr. Ticknor's writings. It is to be found in a very perfect form in a little poem by Philip Pendleton Cooke, entitled "Florence Vane," and it is also this peculiar spirit—call it what you will—that gives life and power to the prose sketches which made Bret Harte famous. It is this flavor which fixes poems, snatches of songs, or disconnected verses in the mind, and the faculty of imparting this flavor must be regarded, within its limitations as the highest result of poetic inspiration.

Dr. Ticknor made no experiments in verse. It is to be doubted if it ever occurred to him to attempt to give one of his ideas the shape and artificial limitations of a sonnet. And yet, how daintily a triolet would have tripped from his pen. What passionate vigor he could have imparted to the old form of French ballad which some of the versifiers have revised! How sweetly would the oft recurring rhymes have sprung into life and meaning! How plaintive a culmination would he have given to refrain and "envoi!"

Perhaps the most perfect of Dr. Ticknor's poems are "The Virginians of the Valley," and "Little Giffen of Tennessee." It is unfortunate that the spirit of writing seized him at an age and during a period when war was the only incentive of mental activity. Under other circumstances—under happier auspices—he would have ranked with Oliver Wendell Holmes, the truest poet that America has yet produced. As it is, it is only by a snatch of melody here, a fragment of song there, and a thrilling note yonder that the Georgia physician can claim a modest place among the brotherhood of poets. When, therefore, we allude to the two poems mentioned above as his most perfect we are not to be understood as naming them as his best and most characteristic. Our judgment of Dr. Ticknor as a poet—as a ballad-writer pure and simple—can best be verified by fragmentary quotations selected at random. Here is one from "The Sword in the Sea:"

Old glories from their splendor mists
Salute with trump, and hail
The sword that held the ocean lists
Against the world in mail.
And down from England's storied hills,
From lyric slopes of France,
The old bright wine of valor fills
The chalice of Romance.

This from a poem on Stonewall Jackson:

In the shadows with no release
From the sorrows that haunt us grim,
Where our hopes at their fountain cease,
And the light of the heaven is dim,
It is strength, it is hope, it is peace,
It is triumph to think of him.

And this of Lee:

This man hath breathed all balms of light,
And quaffed all founts of grace,
Till glory, on the mountain height,
Has met him face to face.

Of unknown graves:

Unknown! Beneath our Father's face
The star-lit hillocks lie;
Another rosebud! lest His grace
Forget us when we die.

On the federal constitution:

They drank his cup, they brake his bread,
And in his slumber smote him dead—
His loyal Lords!—to bear through time
The crimson of that banner crime.

On him all sacred seals were set;
In him all power and mercy met;
Dead! and what kings shall rise and reign
Ere we behold his like again!

Written after the surrender of the confederate armies:

The star that trembled down the west
Returns not from its quiet rest,
And if the dawn awake the flowers
They shine for other eyes than ours.

This from "Agonistes" reads as though it might have been written as a reply to the sectional spirit now rampant at the north:

And there was peace; and we have read
The simple prayer the captive said,
The blind man as he bowed his head;
And when the voice of other wail
Is still in story, let the tale
Of Agonistes turn us pale.

From Nacoochee, the evening star:

Clasped in the mountain shadows,
The May dew on her breast,
Her breath is the balm of meadows,
Her name is a hymn to Rest.

The voice of a loved one calling
To feet that have wandered far;
Return, for the night is falling;
Rest with the Evening Star.

From a "Song by Night:"

Are there forms as fair as we buried there?
Are there lips with such fragrance laden?
Are there sounds as sweet as the bounding feet
That are white 'mid the lilies of Aidenne?
It may be so, but they bring no glow
To hearts that are haunted ever
By the shadow that lies in the shrouded eyes
And the lips that are sealed forever.

These quotations will serve to show the characteristics of Dr. Ticknor's poetry, but even they do not adequately shadow forth the spirit and essence of the peculiar flavor which pervades his verses. People of taste will find something more than entertaining in the little volume which we have thus hastily reviewed.

COLONEL JONES, of the Macon Telegraph, closes a very entertaining letter from Atlanta with the remark "quantum sufficit." This, it will be remembered, is the Latin of the time-honored Georgia axiom: "Enough is enough, and too much is a "plenty." The axiom in its Latin form is briefer, but it is not more expressive than the choice Georgia dialect.

WITH the aid of the reformed editor of the Burlington Hawkeye, we propose to carry Iowa next year.

IT is said that Captain-General Schurz, after the arduous duties of the day are over, sits at a piano improvising melodies. Then he must be the author of that beautiful instrumental duett known as "The "Political Break-Down, or the One-Eyed "Indian Agent."

OLD man LeDook is about to come out in favor of the paw-paw. It would be better for the people if this able man would declare in favor of the maw-maw.

EDITOR MEDILL, of the Chicago Tribune, has not yet brought his twenty-ton breech-loading N to bear upon our remarks to the effect that he occupied the states rights platform of the southern democracy. Is it possible that his N is not loaded?

THE New York Express says it was Mr Tilden that defeated Seymour in 1868. Really our Uncle Samuel seems to have quite a career. It is also rumored that he smashed Tammany last month. At any rate, Tammany was smashed, and Mr. Tilden was seen going around the corner with a pile-driver under his arm.

THE Springfield Republican wants Grant pensioned rather than re-elected. And pray what is to be done with Belknap, Babcock, Boss Shepherd, Joyce, Deacon McKee, and the rest of the gang?

MR. HAYES seems to think that his position on the legal tender question is misunderstood; but in this he is mistaken. Nobody cares enough about his position to misunderstand it. Mr. Hayes makes a first-rate president when he smiles, and keeps quiet, and merely draws his salary.

THE organs are making much ado about the independent split in the southern democracy. They will learn after awhile that, like a grind-stone, the southern democracy is never solider than when it has got a hole in it.

A STALWART organ having said that the strong man idea means "a man who is to "be strong in extra-constitutional methods "for putting down the opposing party," the Washington Post remarks that "better "fortune could not happen to the democracy than to go into the campaign in opposition to a candidate representing that "idea." Our esteemed contemporary, it appears to us, regards the political temperature of the north with altogether too much of the bounding buoyancy of youth. Should this idea be presented and the people of the north be convinced that the south is solidly opposed to it, there is no sort of doubt that the strong man will be elected. It is well to be hopeful, but we must look at facts and feel of them.

IF Mr. Hayes can't fill the Russian mission in the usual way, let congress employ a long-handled shovel and in this way exclude the hole. Seven hundred politicians will contribute flowers.

A NEW YORK judge has decided that George the Count James has no legal entity or status. We shall next hear that Blanton Duncan, Montgomery Blair, Eli Perkins, George Alfred Townsend, and the World's obelisk are mere abstractions. But we shall never, never believe it.

IT is time for Deacon McKee, of St. Louis, to begin to reconnoitre. The snubbing that Grant gave Johnnie McDonald, one of the whisky thieves, was simply terrific, and Johnnie's worst crime was to cover up Babcock's tracks.

GUSTUS BELMONT is the most accommodating man in the republic. He has written to John Sherman to the effect that he will be glad to confer with him as to the best means of securing the defeat of the dollar of our daddies. Gustus, it will be remembered, was always one of the most prominent statesmen.

THE New Orleans Picayune says that "the "man who looks down into the muzzle of a "gun without knowing whether or not it is "loaded, may never live to be sorry for his "action." Indeed, it might be added that he may never live to find out the particulars of his discovery. But in this respect, he hasn't a second the advantage of the man who lays his hand on the small of a mule's back to see whether she will carry double. The probability is that the mule is ahead of the gun so far as reliability goes. It may happen that the gun is not loaded; but it never so happens with a mule. P. S.—We allude, of course, to the Georgia mule.

THE Hon. Nat. Burbank, of New Orleans, has gone into training to have his scalp taken by Mrs. Oates, or Buffalo Bill, or some other actress.

THE Utes say the Thornburgh fight was an accident. This is why we maintain that O. O. Howard is the most invaluable campaigner ever sent out west. He kills horses and tires the troops in maneuvering to get the Indians in his rear, but he never has such an accident as a battle.

THE Chicago Tribune says that if the evidence taken before the sub-committee in the Kellogg-Spofford case is to be believed, Spofford is the worst damaged. Our worthy contemporary evidently means that Spofford is damaged if the lies of Kellogg's witnesses are to be believed. Mr. Hill did compel some of them to stray within sight of the truth; but mightily against their will.

IN GENERAL.

—Of the 686 soldiers sent out by Baltimore to the Mexican war, but 13 survive.

—It is remarkable how angelic the children are as Christmas approaches.

—Mrs. Langtry, it is said, refuses to patronize Worth, but designs her own dresses.

—Bismarck's daughter is a handsome brunette, with abundant hair and large black eyes.

—The mother and sister of Michael Davitt, one of the arrested Irish agitators, live in Philadelphia.

—There has not been a short session of congress preceding a presidential election for forty years.

—I declare, I never thought anybody would think enough of that message to steal it.—Priv. Sec. Rogers.

—Mrs. Parnell, mother of the Irish agitator, is generally regarded as the leading lady operator in Wall street.

—The Paris Gaulois states that the ex-Empress Eugenie will proceed direct from Spain to Zululand.

—The cause of education has received another setback. J. W. Keller, the best man in the Yale College boat-crew, has gone into business.—Chicago Tribune.

—Captain Dodge, who with his company of colored troops, so gallantly cut his way to Thornburgh's beleaguered command, has been promoted, with the rank of major.

—Ida Lewis, the heroine of so many rescues of drowning persons, who is now the keeper of the Lime Rocks lighthouse, at Newport, R. I., was recently so ill with diphtheria that her life was greatly in danger, but she is now recovering.

—Three kittens have died of diphtheria in Ogdensburg. They contracted the disease from children affected with it. The post mortem examination showed plainly the diphtheric membrane in the kittens' throats.

—The Empress Eugenie, a widowed, childless and broken woman, has little comfort in her wealth, which grows as if in mockery. Her late mother's will gives to her the largest share of the countess' fortune, the rest going to Eugenie's brother-in-law, the duke of Alba.

—On the first of January next the republicans will have an equal number of state governors with the democrats—nineteen each—unless they are counted out by their own frauds in Maine. The gains at the recent elections were in the latter state, in California, New York and Ohio.

—The new constitution of Louisiana provides that the vote for governor and lieutenant-governor shall be counted by the legislature in joint session. This indicates that the Louisiana people have no affection for returning boards, and the reason is not difficult to discover.

—The late duke of Brunswick's will—which left his whole fortune to the town of Geneva—has just been declared null and void. That grateful town has already spent $1,400,000 of the fortune on a commemorative monument to the duke, and perhaps as much on a magnificent opera-house.

—The reason why express search has been ordered to be made in Zululand for the prince imperial's watch is that, attached to the chain, his highness wore that relic (a fragment of the true cross) which belonged to Charlemagne, came into the hands of the first Napoleon, and was always worn by the late emperor, who regarded it as a species of talisman.

—He passes gently to the street,
And sighs, "How good to breathe once more
The outer air; how fresh and sweet
The balmy breezes from the shore!
How hair the blossoms at my feet;
The stars on heaven's cerulean floor,
Whose silvery singing seems to beat
In pulsing measures evermore!
Then, chasing after his retreat,
A voice comes with an angry roar,
"You blasted idiot! Shut the door!"
—American Queen.

—Queen Margherita, of Italy, is in very feeble health, brought on by neuralgia and malarial fever. She was extremely delicate as a young girl. Her husband, King Humbert, is puny and consumptive, both from inheritance and dissipation. Their only son and heir, the prince of Naples, is also a weakling, and not expected to live long. The king and queen are first cousins, and their marriage has turned out to be an unhealthy one for the Savoy dynasty.

—"It must not be thought," says the London World, "that Mrs. Langtry has the field all to herself at Brighton; on the contrary, every one has gone wild about the three young ladies from Chiselhurst, who, with their brilliant complexions, sparkling eyes, and little figures—clad in blue serge, with red turban head dresses, or toques—are the cynosures of all eyes. It is no secret that the empress of the French was not a little influenced in according the prince imperial her permission to go to the Cape, seeing his declared devotion to one of these young ladies, whose mother, by the way, is, if possible, hadsomer than the daughters. They are Roman Catholics; and it is said that the number of young men who have gone over to that church, or at least taken to going to it, at Brighton, is prodigious.

The South and the Colored People.

Pittsburg Telegraph, rep.

Southern congressmen want the superintendent of the census to find out what proportion of the cotton is raised by white and what by black labor. This is a new way to stop the exodus, by showing the negroes that the south can get along without them.

Toledo Commercial, rep.

The statistics from Georgia are enough to open the eyes of the country to the fact that a promising future is before our colored population. The pride of owning property is taking hold of the negro, and he is beginning to astonish the nation by his ambition and enterprise. Here and there throughout most of the states instances are appearing of the pecuniary success of colored men, and the wealth of a few will excite the ambition of almost the entire colored population. When the number of rich colored men has greatly increased, as it is destined to do, the demeanor toward the negro of contemptible boors who now insult him because of his complexion will undergo a change.

Baltimore Sun, dem.

What the condition of the colored people is in Georgia may be readily understood by the official reports of that state. These reports show that since the republicans ceased to control the affairs of Georgia the colored people there "have accumulated six millions of property, and under their own codes, rendered millions for taxation, including over five hundred thousand acres of land." In addition to this, in 1878 over seventy-two thousand colored children were in school at the public expense. These facts and the action of commissioner is of opinion that the number in 1879 will reach over ninety thousand. Surely it is time, after such a showing and such admissions, for the attacks on the southern people to cease.

Utica Herald, rep.

The negro of to-day, like the negro of the day of slavery, is the great source of wealth to the south, and every family that takes its departure across the Mississippi river takes with it the equivalent in riches of the earnings of each able-bodied man in its number. The new solicitude of the south upon the subject of the exodus is due to the gathering evidence that the movement of the colored people which attracted so much attention last summer, has not been stopped, but is gathering headway for an even more extensive migration this year. Now for the first time, when it comes to be a question of the pocket, the southerner begins to realize the monumental folly of the treatment universally accorded to the colored race since emancipation. And since it has reached this point, it becomes reasonable to expect that at length the time has come wherein the intimidation and oppression of the negro as a race will cease.

The Nation.

THE ATLANTA (GA.) CONSTITUTION has a shameless story purporting to give the returns from the comptroller-general's office in that state, showing the amount of property now held by negroes. The valuation of all taxable property has fallen off $1,000,000, but the returns, this lying rebel sheet says, show that the property the negroes has gone up to $5,182,398 this year, from $5,424,875 last year, which means, it says, that, taking the depreciation into account, it has increased about $100,000. They have added, too, 39,309 acres of land to their holdings within the year, making a total of 341,199 acres owned by negroes in the state. In order to give a plausible air to this audacious invention, the editor adds that, as there are only four negroes in the state worth more than $10,000, his figures show a considerable distribution of property among the colored race. As we have the authority of the secretary of the treasury and of more than one senator for the statement that the negroes pass a large part of their time "hiding in the swamps," and otherwise eluding white murderers and robbers, there is something almost disgusting in these attempts to persuade us that they are acquiring farms and saving money. What has given a darker hue to the tale is, that it is evidently intended to be spread through the winter for political effect, when the writer well knows that what the country needs for real peace and prosperity is circumstantial accounts of the murders which he and his friends are daily committing.

The Policy of Silence.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Senator Gordon, of Georgia, in an interview, a few days ago, said he believed the true policy for the southern members to pursue in congress this winter was to make no reply to the bloody shirt onslaughts that would be made by republican members. This is right. It is a severe trial for a man to sit still and hear his country and his people slandered, but there is sometimes more virtue in forbearance than in resistance, and there is sometimes more real courage in being silent than there is in speaking. The plan of the republicans is clearly outlined. Their policy is to be aggressive, unreasonable and bitter. It will stop at no insult, and will hesitate at no injustice if it were to be met in kind, there could be no other result but another open conflict. The south and the democratic party have nothing to gain in a congressional debate on sectional issues, and it is to be hoped that every attempt to force such a thing will be met with silent contempt. The bloody shirt policy is the one by which the republican party thinks it can save itself, and has indeed a desperate expedient. It is not only cruel, but it is opposed to the peace and prosperity of the nation. It tends to unsettle business. It breaks up the harmonious relations of the people. It is retrogressive in its nature and is opposed to the spirit of the age. Southern members of congress can lose nothing by turning their backs to the demagogues who advocate such a policy. Let Blaine, Conkling, Garfield, Edmunds, Logan and all the balance of the bloody shirters talk themselves hoarse about the new rebellion, southern outrages, southern war claims, etc. If nobody replies they will soon get tired of their shameless work. The war issue must not be the issue of the ext campaign. It is a dead issue, and to discuss puts the whole country in a false position. There are practical living issues that look to the future, and to these we should address ourselves.

We hope General Gordon's excellent idea will find favor with his suthern colleagues.

AMUSEMENTS.

CATHOLIC LADIES' FAIR!

NOW BEING HELD IN
Gov. Brown's New Building,
ON WALL STREET,
Affords a fine opportunity to spend a pleasant evening.
Elegant Gifts for the Holidays.
RESTAURANT SUPPLIED WITH ALL DELICACIES!
MUSIC AND DANCING EVERY NIGHT!
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TWO NIGHTS POSITIVELY!
Tuesday and Wednesday, Dec. 9 & 10th.
THE SUPREME FAVORITES!
THE CELEBRATED
Rentz-Santley Novelty Company.
Reorganized! Remodeled! Enlarged!
TIMES GREATER THAN EVER!
Look at the Gigantic company.
MABEL SANTLEY, KATE RAYMOND,
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VICTORIA NORTH, LULU MORTIMER,
CHARLES—WHITINGE—ANSONIE,
HARRY—THE WOODS—MINNIE,
TILLIE ANTONIA, OPHELIA STARR,
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THE GREAT LEW BENEDICT,
ALFRED ANSON, MARK KINTZ.
Introducing for the first time in America, the Sparkling English Burlesque, BUTTERCUP'S BURLESQUE,
H.M.S. PINAFORE!
Magnificent Costumes, Brilliant Music, Superb Dancing.
Prices as usual. Seats secured at Phillips & Crew's three days in advance.
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SOUTHERN REMEDY.

ROSADALIS!

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY for the cure of Scrofula, Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessities.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers and heads of families throughout the South, indorsing in the highest terms The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.

Dr. R. Wilson Carr of Baltimore says "he has used it in cases of Scrofula and other diseases with much satisfaction."

Dr. T. C. Pugh, of Baltimore, recommends it to all persons suffering with diseased Blood, saying it is superior to any preparation he has ever used.

Rev. Dabney Ball, of the Baltimore M. E. Conference, South, says he has been so much benefitted by its use that he cheerfully recommends it to all his friends and acquaintances.

Craven & Co., Druggists, Gordonsville, Va., say it never has failed to give satisfaction.

Sam'l G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tennessee, says it cured him of rheumatism when all else failed.

Rosadalis is not a secret quack preparation, its ingredients are published on every package. Show it to your Physician and he will tell you it is composed of the strongest alteratives that exist and is on excellent Blood Purifier. Did our space admit we could give you testimonials from every State in the South and from persons known to every man, woman ad child either personally or by reputation.

Rosadalis is sold by all Druggists.

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Administrator's Sale.

IN PURSUANCE TO AN ORDER GRANTED by the honorable Court of Ordinary, passed at August term, 1879, will be sold before the court-house door, on the first Tuesday in January, 1880, within the legal hours of sale, all the accounts and costs due to the estate of W. R. Venable, consisting of costs and fees upon judgments and cases in Clerk's office Superior Court; and also that city lot on corner of Alexander and Venable streets, running along Venable street 200 feet to alley, thence along said alley 200 feet to McAfee street, and thence along McAfee street 200 feet to Alexander street, thence along Alexander street 200 feet to beginning, containing one acre, more or less. Sold for distribution. Terms cash.

WM. H. VENABLE,
Administrator.
9 dec 2—dlaw 4w.

The Silver Hoard.

St. Louis Republican.

There are now 45,0 0,000 silver dollars in the treasury, the product of the coinage act of 1878, and the coining is still going on at the rate of about $2,000,000 a month. A year from now there will be $75,000,000 and the accumulation will go on at the rate of $30,0.0,000 a year since Mr. Sherman refuses to pay the coins out to public creditors, and then solemnly tells the country that he cannot get them into circulation. But it is evident that the accumulation cannot go on forever; there must be a limit to it somewhere. The country will see the folly of hoarding so large an amount of good, hard lawful money in the vaults of the treasury, where it does no good, and will demand that it be put to some use. Mr. Sherman foresees this, and therefore he advises that no more silver be coined. But the advice is met with a loud and emphatic no from the people and from congress, both insisting that the coining shall continue. Sooner or later the treasury will have to pay out the silver to public creditors, and then it will be seen how much the country can absorb. If the coin shall be found too bulky for convenient carriage and handling, it will be easy enough to issue silver certificates to represent it. Anyway it seems certain that the time must come when the people will have to be allowed to pay their debts in silver instead of gold, which is the medium of payment now, and which makes every debt 10 to 15 per cent. more than it ought to be.

The Strong Man Twaddle.

Cincinnati Gazette, rep.

The talk of a demand for a strong man in any other sense than this would arouse the people's jealousy and tend to defeat this object. We are to have a great contest in the election of president. The democratic party line will be tightly and fiercely drawn. Every man's only care be impressed from the facts of the past or jealousy of the future, will be used against the republican candidate. There will be in the unprecedented circumstance of running for a third term, by a successful soldier, and in the eries of military chieftainship third and fourth terms, life tenure, imperialism, Cesarism and so on, enough instruments for the democracy to use to perfection the people without our furnishing them any by the talk of the demand for a strong man, a soldier, as if to exercise powers not conferred by the constitution.

Mr. Tilden in Indiana.

Louisville Courier-Journal.

It will be seen elsewhere in the Courier-Journal of to-day that Mr. Tilden has strong friends in Indiana. But his friends do not propose to throw a straw in the way of Mr. Hendricks. In the national democratic convention next year Indiana will vote solid and officio for Mr. Hendricks, and it is well enough that they should. If, however, Mr. Tilden is nominated, he will carry Indiana in 1880 as easily as he carried it in 1876. The negro importation will not make up for the loss of Senator Morton. He was worth 10,000 votes to the republicans in Indiana in 1876.

The Light to Be Kept In.

New Haven Register.

A high board fence will be erected around the state of New Jersey during the Christmas holidays. What illumination New York and Pennsylvania receive from Chevalier Edison's eclectric light must shine through the cracks.

Tennessee's Chance.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

The completion of the Cincinnati Southern railroad makes two new route agencies in the mail service. Postmaster-General Key reserves these places for Tennessee friends. This is a case in which Ohio men need not apply.

The Girls Dying to See Fred.

Philadelphia Chronicle.

When the ex-president comes to Philadelphia it is hoped he will bring his son Fred along. Our girls are just dying to see the veteran who fought his way to the position of colonel in the regular army without witnessing a fight.

Iowa Wants Some.

Iowa State Register.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION votes in favor of killing off all tides, especially those which most abound in Georgia, viz: "Colonels" and "Majah." The slaughtering might be extended even into this growing and muchbetitled commonwealth.

"Uncle Remus."

New York News.

Negro dialect poems and sketches have rapidly become the stock in trade of many of "Our Modern Merry Men," but Uncle Remus Harris stands without a rival in his fidelity to natural delineation.

Augusta and Jonesboro Take Notice.

New Haven Register.

Really, now, THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION must look after those municipal elections and have them a little more quiet.

How the Grant Boom Travels.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Grant boom travels majestically over the country, taking about as much notice of the Sherman boom as a mastiff takes of a poodle.

Loud Shouts, "We Will."

Burlington Hawkeye.

If THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION does not believe this is a nation, will it consent to compromise by calling it a notion?

SILVER-WARE, JEWELRY, ETC.

IT WILL PAY!

ALL THOSE IN SEARCH OF HANDSOME AND INEXPENSIVE PRESENTS FOR THE Holidays to call and examine the brand new and elegant stock of

FINE SILVER PLATED WARE!

Comprising Tea Sets, Castors, Butter Dishes, Nut Bowls, Cofee Urns, Toilet and Flower Stands, Children's Sets, etc. Besides a complete line of "Old Reliable" Roger Bro.'s goods.

ROLLED PLATE JEWELRY!

A splendid assortment of Ladies' Sets, Vail Pins, Scarf Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Watch Chains, Necklaces, Collar Buttons, Charms, Lockets, etc.; a perfect and moderate-priced substitute for the more costly solid gold.

EVERYTHING PRETTY

In fine Carved Woods, also Fancy Wall Pockets of every description, with Pocket Books, Willow Work, etc., besides an endless list of other things too numerous to mention, just received and placed on sale

By LaBOITEAUX & POOR,
No. 12 WEST MITCHELL STREET, END OF BROAD, ATLANTA, GA.
No trouble to show goods. Call and see us, everyone!
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GORHAM WARES.

TO THE PUBLIC.

NEW YORK, NOV. 1, 1879.
WE HAVE APPOINTED MESSRS. J. P. STEVENS & CO., SOLE AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF OUR WARES IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, AND IN FUTURE GOODS OF OUR MANUFACTURE CAN BE OBTAINED OF THEM AT EXACTLY OUR NEW YORK PRICES.
GORHAM M'F'G CO.

The above arrangement enables us to exhibit the largest stock of SOLID SILVER for Table and Ornamental purposes ever offered in this city. We have just received large additions that have been selected with a special view to the HOLIDAY TRADE, and invite the attention of the public

To New and Artistic Styles!

We have also just introduced the celebrated GORHAM PLATE in Table-ware. Spoons and Forks of this manufacture are MADE OF NICKEL SILVER and GUARANTEED FIFTY PER CENT MORE PURE SILVER on them than the best Triple Plate of any other make. We guarantee these goods to stand from ten to fifteen years of the roughest usage.

J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
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CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

For the Benefit of the Public!

Having had a large stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS on hand at our HEAD QUARTERS IN NEW YORK BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES, we are now enabled to give the public the benefit of our large stock at a saving of at least 25 per cent from present prices.

CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE THE BARGAINS.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,
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660 oct1 d1m 2d pg

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UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION!
Over Half a Million Distributed.
Louisiana State Lottery Company;
This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes, in 1868, for the term of Twenty-five Years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a Capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. Its Grand Single Number Drawings will take place monthly. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Stewart county thinks that it has a sensation. It is thought that a peddler who passed through that section recently eloped with a nine-year-old colored boy.

—"Marcellus Thornton," says our esteemed contemporary the Macon Telegraph, "is the Clement attachment of the Augusta Evening News. His yarns are the most remarkable in the market." And yet it must be admitted that as a generalizer of the news Marcellus is a success.

—Forsyth, the Advertiser says, paid last Saturday nine thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars and twenty three cents for cotton brought to market that day. The cashier of the bank reports this as the heaviest day's business in cotton for many years. About two-thirds of this amount was paid in gold, which has become recently more plentiful than currency.

—If Mr. Ben. E. Green, of Dalton, would take the trouble to read THE CONSTITUTION, he would not be under the necessity of sending to the Rome Tribune a communication printed in our columns some weeks ago. Even if he should feel disposed to send it to the Tribune, he would not be under the necessity of prefacing it with a misrepresentation, unless, indeed, he should feel in the humor to indulge his faculties in that direction.

—The Macon Telegraph says that we cannot "throw dust into the eyes of the people of middle and southern Georgia." That is not our mission, esteemed contemp. Our mission is to throw within reach of their observation and appreciation a paper containing all the news of the day while it is yet fresh and warm; and all for the comparatively insignificant sum of $10 a year. This is our mission, esteemed contemp. Would it were the mission of all daily papers.

—The Columbus Enquirer says that last Sunday night the little town of Butler, Southwestern railroad, was excited by a fire, which came near terminating in a disastrous conflagration. It originated in the store of Mr. E. B. Waters, and quickly spread to the cotton platform of the Southwestern railroad. The store, with almost the entire contents, was destroyed. Before the fire could be arrested half the platform, with twenty-five or thirty bales of cotton, was consumed. The cotton was awaiting shipment. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary, and many think that the store was burglarized and then fired.

—Our esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, appeared yesterday in a new and elegant typographical dress—a noteworthy evidence of substantial prosperity. We are sometimes tempted to exchange paragraphic pleasantries with our contemporary, and upon occasion the temptation is too great to be resisted; but they are pleasantries merely. Among all the congratulations that will be sent in to the Telegraph upon the recent improvement none will be sincerer than those which THE CONSTITUTION forwards by this mail. We wish our contemporary an increase of the prosperity which it has so worthily won.

—The Newnan Leader says that MR. M. S. Johnson, of Coweta county, made this year with one mule 17 bags of cotton, weighing 500 pounds each; 210 bushels of corn, 100 gallons of syrup, 47 bushels of wheat, 114 bushels of oats, 67 bushels of potatoes; besides cotton seed and fodder. And then here comes the Lumpkin Independent with Samuel Tompkins, who lives in the 19th district of Stewart county, who takes the head in running a one-mule farm. His farming this year resulted in his making 18 full bales of cotton, 90 bushels of corn, 40 bushels of oats, 75 bushels of potatoes, 30 bushels of peas, besides leaving enough in the field to fatten twelve hogs.

—The advice of the Columbus Enquirer to those who look favorably upon the Clement attachment to investigate it before investing is good. The sole idea of THE CONSTITUTION in writing it up has been to so interest people in the process that they would be led to investigate it. The attachment has but two advantages—its simplicity and its cheapness. It would not answer for large manufacturers because the process is slow. Its cheapness and simplicity place it within reach of the farmers, and upon these advantages it must rest its claims. After all there is little about it to investigate. A slow gin carefully removes the lint from the seed, transfers it to the cards, and it is then spun into yarns. When the Hon. James M. Smith says that one of the attachments cannot be put up for less than $10 000 he merely gives an opinion that is utterly worthless in the face of the facts.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED DEC. 9, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley Associate Justices Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Bennett vs. The City Council of Augusta et al. Injunction, from Richmond. WARNER, C. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendant, with a prayer for an injunction to restrain the collection of certain city tax fi fas, which had been issued against him by the defendant, upon the allegations contained therein, and for other relief. The chancellor refused the injunction prayed for, and upon demurrer to complainant's bill dismissed it. Whereupon the complainant excepted. The main object of the complainant's bill as amended is to set aside the sale of a certain described house and lot in the city of Augusta which had been levied on and sold under certain city tax fi fas. issued against him as his property, for the reasons alleged therein. When the complainant filed his original bill he alleged that he was not the owner of any real estate, but considered himself bound to pay all just and lawful taxes on the house and lot in question. Afterwards when the bill was demurred to the complainant amended it by striking out the words "while not the owner of any real estate," so that the bill is now to be considered with these words stricken out, but there is no allegation in his bill that he ever was the owner of the house and lot which was sold for taxes, or that he had any interest whatever in the same either legal or equitable. It is a fundamental principle, that a court of equity will not entertain a bill in favor of a party who shows no title or interest in the subject matter for which he seeks relief. Story's Equity Pleading sections 260, 262, 262. But it is insisted that inasmuch as the defendant issued the tax fi fas. against the complainant for taxes due by him and levied the same on the house and lot in question and sold it as his property, the defendant as well as the purchaser at the sale there of would be estopped from denying that it was his property; that might be so if the complainant had alleged in his bill any interest in the property either legal or equitable which would have authorized a court of equity to entertain it for his relief. The first thing for the complainant to have done was to allege such an interest in the property as would entitle him to relief in respect to that property; in other words, to have shown by his bill such an interest in the property as would entitle him to enter the court for relief, and thus having legitimately got into court, he would then have been in a position to raise the question of estoppel, if the defendant attempted to show he had no title to the property. But he fails to show such an interest in the property, the subject matter of relief, either legal or equitable as would entitle him to enter into the court for obtaining the relief which he seeks by his bill. If the complainant had no interest in the property sold for taxes, and he has alleged none, it is difficult to perceive how he has been injured by the sale of it. Besides, the complainant did not offer to pay the taxes admitted to be legally due. There was no error in sustaining the demurrer to the complainant's bill. Let the judgment of the court below be affirmed.

A. D. Picquett, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

William Gibson; J. C. C. Black, for defendant.

JACKSON, J. concurred.

BLECKLEY, J. dissenting.

I dissent from the ground upon which the court disposes of this case. The matter under review is the sustaining of the demurrer to the plaintiff's bill. I think that this court should go on and decide upon the merits of the bill, treating the allegation of the title in the plaintiff as sufficient. These parties defendant stand committed to the ownership of this property by the complainant, for the city council has issued execution against him for taxes, and the property has been levied upon as his property for taxes, and the other defendant in the bill has purchased it at the tax sale. These facts appear upon the face of the bill, and in my judgment afford complainant a presumptive case of title upon which he has a standing in court.

Without invoking the technical doctrine of estoppel, the allegations in the bill may be regarded as prima facie sufficient to enable the complainant to proceed to a hearing. I am quite confident that if this suit was any where else, in a contest with these parties that the mere showing that they held under this complainant would be sufficient evidence of title in him, and I don't see why it would not be sufficient in a court of equity. The allegations in the bill might have been more specific, perhaps ought to have been; but I do not think a party ought to be expelled from court because he did not more particularly allege what the defendant, must have conceded in order to hold the property against him.

I don't know that if the merits of the case were considered that I would vote for a reversal of the judgment, but my dissent is based on the ground that, in view of the bill, this court ought to go on and pronounce judgment on the matters of complaint that the bill makes against all the defendants.

Bass vs. Glover. Certiorari, from Sumter. BLECKLEY, J.

A railroad company completing the transportation of freight, begun by other common carriers whose lines are connected with the railroad by an intermediate line or lines, may, for its own security, exact the production of the bill of lading before making delivery of the goods to the consignee. At all events, where, in such case, the consignee has never had actual possession of the goods, he cannot obtain possession of them by possessory warrant against such railroad company, without producing the bill of lading or showing that its non-production would leave no liability on the part of the company to a bona fide assignee of the same.

Judgment reversed.

S. G. Elam, for plaintiff in error.

Hinton & Mathews, for defendant.

WARNER, C. J., did not preside in this case.

Cleveland vs. Chambers, Equity, from Crawford.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. Where there has been opportunity to raise a question as to the sufficiency of the notice of a motion for a new trial, and it has not been raised in the court below, nor ruled upon by the presiding judge, the question is not here for review.

2. A creditor of an insolvent estate who is under injunction not to sue the executor has a good excuse for not obtaining judgment on his debt before proceeding by bill in equity to set aside a voluntary conveyance made by the testator in his life time and if during the pendency of the bill a judgment or decree establishing the amount of the debt is obtained against the executor, the same may be brought into the bill by way of amendment, and may thus be used as effective as if the adjudication had preceded the filing of the bill and had been alleged therein originally.

3. If one of several defendants to a bill brought by an executor to marshal assets, answers and turns his answer into a cross-bill against certain of his co-defendants who are voluntary donees of property under the testator, (such cross-bill praying that the voluntary conveyances be set aside because void as to creditors,) one of the co-defendants to the executor's bill not made a party to the cross-bill may, before decree on the cross-bill, file a separate and independent bill to accomplish the same object in his behalf which the cross-bill seeks to accomplish in behalf of the complainant therein, and the complainant in such independent bill will not be bound by the result of the litigation on the cross-bill, he being no party to the same, though a party to the original bill with which the cross-bill is connected.

4. Where the bill attacks voluntary conveyances solely on the ground that the donor was insolvent, making no charge as to any actual fraudulent intent, such an intent, apart from the alleged insolvency, is not in question, and no instructions to the jury which do not look to insolvency as a necessary fact to be established are appropriate.

5. The amount of the donor's liabilities as compared with his resources at the time he executed the conveyances sought now to be set aside, being a vital point in the case, the allusion of the court to "bogus" debts or claims in charging the jury, with the use by the court of that epithet in connection with matter charged at the request of complainant's counsel, would seem objectionable; and a new trial having been granted below, the judgment granting it will not be reversed.

Judgment affirmed.

Hall & Son; R. D. Smith; Bacon & Rutherford; Blount, Simmons & Hardeman, for plaintiff in error.

J. S. Pinchard; McCay & Trippe, for defendant.

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY

BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds will find satisfactory service. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

Atlanta Bonds.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 9, 1879.

The bond and stock market is active and firm and the following prices are fully sustained:

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—

Buying at	¾ off | Selling ..... par.
BONDS—	
Georgia 4s	100
Georgia 6s	107@109
Georgia 7s	110@112
Ga. 7s gold	110@112
Georgia 8s	110@112
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112
Western R. R. of Ala. '24 m'tge endorsed by Ga	105@107
& Cent. R. R.	110@112
Mob t & W P R R 1st mortgage	107@108
Atlanta 6s	@100
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R.	86@ 88
Central R. R.	69@ 71
A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Atlanta W'k's 7s	105@107
Atlanta City 7s	105@107
Atlanta City 8s	110@112
Atlanta 10s	112@111
Augusta City 7s	100@104
Sav. City 5s, new	70@ 73
Macon City	70@ 73
Columbus City	68@ 70
Ga. R. R. 7s	105@107
Ga. R. R. 6s	102@103
Central R. R. 7s	107@109
W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 per cent income bonds ..	105@108
South Wes R R	99@100
Atlanta Str't RR	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 9—Noon—Stocks strong. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.82; short $4.84¾. Governments steady. State Bonds strong.

NEW YORK, December 9.—Evening.—Money 5@7. Exchange $4.82¼. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 102¾; four and a half per cents 108¾; four per cents 103¾. State Bonds dull and nominal, except Louisiana consols, which were strong.

Stocks closed strong and buoyant.

N. Y. Central	133½	Chicago & N.W	91¼
Erie	41¾	Preferred	105¾
Lake Shore	101¾	Rock Island	119
Illinois Central	93¾	Western Union	103¾
Pittsburg	106¾		

Sub-treasury balances:

Coin ..... $105,653,963 Currency $6,601,376

LONDON, December 9.—3:30 p. m.—Consols—Money 97 5-16; account 97 7-16; Erie 41¾.

George W. Williams's Contracts.

The New York Journal of Commerce, of the 1st inst, says that testimony is now being daily taken at the custom house in that city, before a United States commissioner, in twenty-one suits begun by members of the exchange in the United States circuit court in Chattanooga against George W. Williams, the senior member of the late firm of Williams, Birmingham & Co., of New York, to recover $260,000 alleged to be due by that firm on account of losses on the floor of the exchange in speculations in cotton. The Journal says that testimony has been completed in three of these cases in which Lehman Brothers, Round Tree & Co. and Donnell & Co. are plaintiffs, and with or suits are now being examined in the case of H. Hentz & Co. Two important points are involved of great interest to the members of the cotton exchange—first, whether the contracts of a firm are subject to and can be closed out under the rules and by-laws of the exchange when only one member of the firm belongs to the exchange; second, wether contracts for future delivery of cotton are illegal and void as gambling contracts.

Cotton Reports.

NORFOLK, VA., December 9.—The cotton exchange report is compiled from fifty-one replies from twenty-six counties in North Carolina and Virginia, of the average date of December 1. All report the weather during the month of November very favorable for gathering the crop. The replies indicate that 92 per cent. of the crop has been gathered and the remainder will be secure in from five to fifteen days. Forty-nine replies indicate that the yield is 32 per cent. less than last year; one 10 per cent. above and one the same as last year. The yield of lint to the seed is about the same as last year. Fifty-one replies show that an average of 75 per cent. of the crop has been marketed to date.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Cotton crop reports of Memphis district for the month of November: Total number of responses 126—from west Tennessee 40, from north Mississippi 41, from Arkansas 45; average date, November 29th. Pickings—progress—Tennessee 74½ per cent picked, Mississippi 78½ per cent, Arkansas 76% per cent—averaging 77½ per cent picked; date of completion—Tennessee December 24th, Mississippi December 20th, Arkansas December 28th—average December 24th. Crop yield—Tennessee 19½ per cent increase, Mississippi 17% per cent increase, Arkansas 18 per cent increase—averaging 18 per cent. Lint—increase—Tennessee 2.7 per cent, Mississippi 2% per cent, Arkansas 2 per cent. Sold from plantations—Tennessee 60 per cent of crop, Mississippi 57 per cent, Arkansas 60 per cent—averaging 60 per cent.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—The cotton exchange reports for November, condensed from one hundred and forty-nine reports from eighty-seven counties, is as follows: In regard to the weather for gathering the crops, compared with last year, 142 report more favorable for the same, 31 less favorable, 97 report the crop all picked, 38 report ¾ picked, 18 report ½ picked, 1 report ¼ picked. As to the yield, 29 report 33½ per cent. more than last year, 28 report the same, 92 report an average of 22½ per cent. less. Regarding the yield of lint to seed cotton compared with last year, 106 report the same as last year, 2 better, 40 report 10 per cent. less, 9 report 20 per cent. less. Sold—All the crop marketed. 129 report an average of 72½ per cent., 31 report 10 per cent. in market. Correspondents generally report that the crop has been gathered in a better condition than in any former year.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 9, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened firm and from 15 to 25 points above yesterday's closing quotations. After this no very material change took place until along towards noon, when the strength of the market suddenly grew weak and the decline which followed continued during the remainder of the day. At the close, however, no very great loss was sustained as compared with the close of yesterday. For the months the market closed weak with sales of 220,000 bales. The New York market seems not to have been affected by the decline in the months. The undertone appears to be firm and at the close values were marked up ⅛c, making 13 7-16. Net receipts continue heavy and for three days amount to 118,781 bales; exports 56,342 bales.

Liverpool closed flat with sales of 10,000 bales, of which 4,800 were American.

The constant irregularity in the receipt of dispatches is causing much complaint here, and from what we can learn is interfering very materially with the trade of our town. A very important dispatch arrived at the opening of the exchange this morning, but owing to the delay in its delivery no trading was tolerated, and dealers were considerably disappointed in consequence. The exchange received private telegrams one hour before the first dispatch made its appearance, which shows very plainly that something must be wrong. Trading in futures was very good to-day notwithstanding these difficulties, and much excitement was manifested by the operators. Spots have been active with the market closing firm at yesterday's prices. During the day cotton was in active request, and the prices paid by buyers were considerably above those quoted at the close. Receipts to-day are the largest of the season, the total reaching 1,698 bales, of which 495 were received from wagons. We quote the market steady: Good middlings 12⅝c; middlings 12¼c; low ginddlings 11¾@12c; good ordinary 11¾c; ordinary 11¼c.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon	495
Air Line Railroad	160
Georgia Railroad	183
Central Railroad	70
Western and Atlantic Railroad	453
West Point Railroad	337
Total	1,698
Receipts previously	70,151
Total	71,852
Stock Sept. 1	249
Grand total	72,101

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments, two days	581
Shipments previously	60,524
Total	61,110
Stock on hand	10,991

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

Receipts to-day	1,698
Receipts same day last year	189
Showing an increase of	1,509
Receipts since September 1, 1879	71,852
Receipts same time 1878	56,764
Showing an increase of	15,088

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879	61,110
Shipments for same time last year	45,609
Showing an increase of	15,501

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports:

Net receipts at all the ports to-day	31,5 2
Same day last year	28,700
Showing an increase of	5,892
Net receipts for three days	71,782
For corresponding days last year	107,982
Showing an increase of	5,802
Net receipts since September 1, 1879	2,483,958
Same time last year	2,055,661
Showing an increase of	428,297

MANCHESTER, December 9.—The Manchester Guardian of this morning says there was a strong market on Monday and prices further advanced, but the most striking feature is the disparity between the views of buyers and sellers and consignment diminishing volume of transactions. Most of the leading India and China exporters are quite out of the market as far as business is concerned.

SAVANNAH, December 9.—Cotton very firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 4,459 bales; gross 4,459; sales 2,500; stock 87,970; exports coastwise 6,745.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—Cotton strong and held higher; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 8,026 bales; gross 9,665; sales 12,500; stock 255,907; exports to Great Britain 3,413; to France 4,338; coastwise 1,723.

MOBILE, December 9.—Cotton nominal; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12; good ordinary 11⅜; net receipts 3,457 bales; gross ——; sales 1,500; stock 37,225; exports coastwise 1,764.

MEMPHIS, December 9.—Cotton strong; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 4 663 bales; shipments 2,438; sales 4,000; stock 103,735.

AUGUSTA, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 12⅝; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 1,999 bales; shipments —; sales 927.

CHARLESTON, December 9.—Cotton strong; middlings 13; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12⅝; net receipts 2,900 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 73,096.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, December 9, 1879.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Flour—Market firm and fairly active. We quote as follows: fancy $6 60; extra family $5 75; family $5 50. Wheat—The Chicago wheat market closed firm with January and February higher. The tone is strong and the prospect for better prices is very encouraging. The local market is firm and prices are looking upwards. We quote choice Tennessee $1 02@$1 05; Georgia $1 00@$1 02. Corn—Is strong and advancing throughout the w st. The Atlanta market is firm and quiet at 65@70c for choice new. Oats—Market quiet; feed 50c; choice; rust proo. 60c; grits—$4.00. Meal—Steady at 67½c

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Flour steady; Howard street and western superfine $4.75@5.50; extra $5.75@6.25; family $6.75@7.25; City Mills superfine $5.00@5.50; extra $5.75@6.50; family $7.00@7.75; Rio brands $7.25@7.50; Patapsco family $8.00. Wheat, southern steady; western strong and higher; southern red $1.40@1.50; amber $1.50@1.62½. No. 1 Maryland $1.53½; No. 2 western winter red spot and December $1.53¾@1.54; January $1.56@1.56¼; February $1.58@1.58¾. Corn, southern higher with a fair demand; western higher; southern white 60@64c; yellow 68@68½. Oats firm; southern 47@48, western white 47@48; western mixed 44@45½; Pennsylvania 47@49.

CHICAGO, December 9—Flour firmer but no quotable change. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.30; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.30@1.30¼ cash; 1.29¾@$1.30 January; No. 3 at 1.13½; rejected 1.07@1.08. Corn strong and higher at 42@42¼ cash; 42¾ January. Oats fairly active and a shade higher; 25¾@26 cash. At the close wheat was strong and higher; $1.30¼ December; $1.31¾ January. Corn strong and higher; 42 cash; 43 January. Oats strong and higher; 26¾ December; 30½ January.

NEW YORK, December 9—Flour, southern firm and quiet; common to fair extra $6.20@6.60; good to choice extra $6.65@8.25. Wheat ½@1c better with a little better export demand for spring; ungraded winter red $1.40@1.54. No. 3 do. $1.47½@1.49; No. 2 do. $1.50¾@1.52¾; No. 1 do. $1.53¾@1.53¾. Corn about ¾c better and moderately active; ungraded 61@63½c. Oats 1½c better with a fair trade; No. 3 50. Hops dull; yearlings 7@18.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Flour firmer; double extra $5.65@5.80; family $6.05@6.10; choice to fancy $5.15@5.60. Wheat higher; No. 2 red fall $1.33½@1.33¾ cash; $1.36¾@$1.37⅝ January; No. 3 red fall $1.25. Corn opened higher, but declined; 37⅝ cash; 37⅝@38 December. Oats dull at 38¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 9—Flour firmer; extra $4.50@$4.70; family $5.00@$5.50; A No. 1 $6.00@6.25; choice $7.00@$7.25. Wheat firm; red, amber and white $1.28@1.30. Corn higher; new white 45½; mixed 44. Oats strong; white 40; mixed 38.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Flour firm; no low grades here; double extra $5 35; treble extra $6 25@$6 50; high grades $6.62½@$7.25. Corn in fair demand and firm at 56@57. Oats stronger at 50

CINCINNATI, December 9—Flour is firm; family $6.15@6.40; fancy $7.00. Wheat strong; No. 2 red winter $1.30@$1.31. Corn firm at 41@

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, December 9. — noon — Cotton firmer; middling uplands 7 1-16; middling Orleans 7 1-16; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000. Receipts 42,127, American 29,600; futures opened 3-64 higher; uplands low middling clause December delivery 7⅛, 7 5-32@7 3-16; December and January delivery 7 5-32@7 3-32; January and February delivery 7 5-16; February and March delivery 7 3-32@7 9-32; March and April delivery 7 9-32@7 11-32; April and May delivery 7 11-32@7⅜; May and June delivery 7 13-32@7 7-16; June and July delivery 7 15-32@7⅝.

LIVERPOOL, December 9.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 7⅛; middling Orleans 7¼; uplands low middling clause December delivery 7 5-32; February and March delivery 7¼.

LIVERPOOL, December 9—3:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause December delivery 7 3-16; January and February delivery 7 5-32; February and March delivery 7 9-32; May and June delivery 7 15-32. Manchester market firm.

LIVERPOOL, December 9—4:30 p. m.—Sales of American 8,400 bales; uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 7 7-32; April and May delivery 7 11-32; May and June delivery 7 7-16; July and August delivery 7 9-16.

LIVERPOOL, December 9—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause January and February delivery 7 3-16; February and March delivery 7¼; March and April delivery 7⅜; May and June delivery 7 15-32; futures closed flat; offered free.

NEW YORK, December 9. — Cotton nominal; middling uplands 12 7-16; middling Orleans 13 9-16; sales 474 bales; net receipts 2,903; gross 5,901; consolidated net receipts 21,502; exports to Great Britain 8,685; to France 4,3 8; to continent ——.

GALVESTON, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅝; net receipts 1,940 bales; gross 3,865; sales 2,000; stock 91,486; exports coastwise 638.

NORFOLK, December 9.—Cotton strong; middlings 12⅝; net receipts 6,040 bales; gross —; stock 58,479; sales 464; exports to Great Britain 5,070; coastwise 3,100.

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅛; low middlings 12⅝; good ordinary 12⅜; net receipts none; gross 837 bales; sales 1,500; stock 8,433; sales to spinners 200; exports to Great Britain 70; coastwise 300.

BOSTON, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅜; low middlings 12¾; good ordinary 12⅝; net receipts 2,146 bales; gross 5,661; sales none; stock 1,800; exports to Great Britain 123.

WILMINGTON, December 9. — Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12 7-16; good ordinary 12 1-16; net receipts 355 bales; gross —; sales 350; stock 12,417.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9.—Cotton firm; middlings 13⅜; low middlings 13⅛; good ordinary 13; net receipts 298 bales; gross 340; sales 1,072; to spinners 1,012; stock 4,753.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Leather—The eastern markets are active, firm and advancing. Much excitement is reported in the part of dealers, and transactions are liberal. The part of dealers manufactured goods is satisfactory and many [illegible] spring; but others have as much work as they can get through with and are afraid to take orders at prices anyways reasonable. The local market continues firm and dealers are in constant receipt of advancing news from the east. The following prices are still quotable: hemlock, good, 32@35c; hemlock G. D. 30@32c; white oak sole 40@45c; harness leather 40@45c.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Lime—The market is without quotable change. Trade is steady. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement: $2.50 per bbl., 50 lbs. net; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1.75; less than car-load $2.00; Portland cement, car-load lots $4.75 less than car-load $5.00; plaster-of-paris ("calcined"), car-load lots, $2.25; in smaller quantities $2.5 @$2.75; land plaster ("new fertilizer") in car-load lots, 90 cts per bbl.; less than car-loads $2.50 ₱ bbl.; marble dust in lots $8.00@$4.00 ₱ bbl.

ATLANTA, December 9. — Paper — Market firm. Manilla paper No. 1 9@10c ₱ lb; No. 2 9½@10c ₱ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₱ lb; wrapping 5@5½ ₱ lb; straw 1½@2c ₱ lb; burlap bags for corn, new, 8½@9c; for wheat, 9½@10c; second-hand 6½@7c.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Hides — In demand and firm; Dry flint 12½@14; dry salt 12½@14; wet salted 8@8½; Furs are in demand and dealers are paying the following prices: Minks, good, 25@35; Otter $2.00@$4.00; beaver $1.00@$1.50; coon 10@35; musk rat 5@10.

ATLANTA, December 9. — Plastering Hair — Trade is very good at present. Georgia 20@22c ₱ bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2.50 per M; less quantities $2.75 per M.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Bagging — Market steady with 2¼ ₱ lb. buying scarce; we quote 2¼ lbs 12¼c; 2 lbs 11½c; 1¾ lbs 11c.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Hay—Stock liberal; choice Timothy $1.30@$1.40; choice mixed $1.20@$1.25.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Wool—Firm and in active demand. We quote washed 30@35c; unwashed 25c; burry 15@20c.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Salt—Liverpool $1.10; Virginia in white sacks as follows: Kannawah $1.10; Holston $1.45.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Peas—In demand and firm at 90c for stock; white peas $1.15 and in moderate request.

NEW YORK, December 9—Wool active; domestic fleece 42@58; pulled 25@38; unwashed 18@40; Texas 15@38.

NEW YORK, December 8—Rosin quiet at $1.60. Turpentine steady at 40@41.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Iron Ties—Pieced $1.87½; whole ones $2.60.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Rye—None now on the market.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Tallow—Market firm at 6c.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Wheat Bran—$1.05@ $1.10.

Provisions.

ATLANTA, December 9.—The general provision market is lower. Clear Rib Sides—Chicago-January and February, 10 and 7½ points lower. The local market is unchanged at 7½c. Mess Pork—Chicago shows a decline of 10 points. Local market: Pork strips 7c. Bacon—Firm and of a downward tendency; we quote sugar-cured hams 11¼; sides 9; shoulders 6; plain shoulders none. Lard—There is no quotable change in our market; prices are fully sustained and trade is steady; tierces, leaf 9¾@9½c; refined 9c; kegs, cans and buckets 10c.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Pork quiet and steady at $13.75@$14.00. Lard firm; tierces 8¾; kegs 8¾@9. Bulk meats quiet and steady; shoulders, loose 5; packed 5½; clear ribs 7¾; clear sides 7¾. Bacon dull and nominal; shoulders 5¾@6; clear ribs 8¾; clear sides 9¾. Sugar-cured hams steady; canvassed 10¾@11¾c.

NEW YORK, December 9—Pork higher and fairly active; closing weak; mess spot $13.75@ $13.25. Middles quiet and firm; long clear 7.50; short clear 7.75; long and short clear 7.62½. Lard fairly active and higher; closing heavy; prime steam spot 8.05@8.15.

CHICAGO, December 9—Pork in fair demand and lower at $13.25. Lard active and lower at 7.70. Bulk meats easier; shoulders 4¾; short ribs 6.80; short clear 6.90. At the close pork was strong and higher at $13.75. Lard in good demand, firm and higher.

BALTIMORE, December 9.—Provisions easier—Mess pork $14.00. Bulk meats, loose, shoulders 5¾; clear rib sides 7¼@7⅜; packed, shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 7¾. Bacon, shoulders 6¾; clear rib sides 8¾; hams 10¾@11½. Lard, refined in tierces 8¾.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Pork stronger at $13.50. Lard strong; choice leaf in tierces 8¾; kegs 9¼. Bulk meats strong; shoulders 6¼; clear ribs 6¾@7; clear sides ——@7¾. Bacon, none here. Sugar-cured hams ——.

CINCINNAT December 9.—Pork easier at $14.50. Lard dull; steam 7¾@7.65. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 4¾; clear ribs 6¾. Bacon dull; clear ribs 7¾; clear sides 8. Green meats quiet; shoulders 3¾; sides 6¾; hams 7¾@8¾.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Pork lower at $13.62½. Lard firm at 7¾. Bulk meats nominally unchanged. Bacon dull and nothing doing.

Groceries.

ATLANTA, December 9.—Coffee—Steady; higher grades of Rio lower; Rio 18¾@19¼; old government Java 28@30. Roasted Coffees—Market steady; old government Java 30@33; best Rio 20; choice 18. Sugars—Market firm; standard A 11¾; granulated 11¾; cut loaf 12¾; powdered 12¾; white extra C 11½; yellow C 9@10. New Orleans sugars in moderate stock and range from 8@11. Molasses — Dull and unchanged; hhds 25; tierces 26; barrels 27. Syrup—Market active at 41@43. Teas—Market steady: Oolong $5@$1.00; Japan 40@$1.00. Imperial and Gunpowder 45@$1.00; Young Hyson 36@75; Hyson, best sifted, 50; Pepper quiet at 17½; allspice 20; cassia 20; cinnamon 30; saigon 55; cloves 60; African ginger 10; mace $1.25; nutmegs $1.30@$1.25; mustard, best, 40; medium 25@30; cayenne 25@; pearl oyster 75@; soda XX 4½; soda ginger snaps 7½. Candy—Assorted stick is in good demand at 12½@13½c. Mackerel—Steady and in fair demand; No. 1 mellum, half barrels, $6.00@ $7.00; No. 2 do. $4.50@$5.00; No. 3 do $4.00@$4.50. Soap—$2.50@$7.00 per 100 cakes. Candles—L. W. 12½ per lb. Matches—Parlor $1.85; sulphur $2.60. Starch 7½; good 7½; prime 8.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime 14@17½. Sugar dull and on freely nominal; refined dull and ordered 10¼@10¾; granulated 8⅝@10; powdered 10¼@10¾; crushed 10½. Molasses, foreign steady and quiet.

BALTIMORE, December 9—Coffee firm; Rio cargoes 14@17½. Sugar quiet; A soft 10@ 10⅝.

CINCINNATI, December 9—Sugar easier; hards 10¼@11; New Orleans 7½@8¼.

Wines, Liquors, Etc.

ATLANTA, December 9.—A good trade is now reported: Prices are steady. Corn whisky, rectified, $1.00@$1.40; rye, rectified $1.10@$1.50; rye and Bourbon medium $1.50@$2.00; rum, rectified $1.25; New England $1.75@2.50; St. Croix $4.00; Jamaica $5.50@$6.50; gin, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $3.00@$4.50; Cognac brandy, domestic $1.50@$2.50; imported $5.00@$8.00; copper and peach brandy $2.00@$2.50; cherry and ginger brandy $1.00@$1.50; port wine $1.50@$6.00, owing to quality; sherry $1.50@$6.00; catawba $1.25@ $1.75; scuppernong $1.00@$1.25.

CHICAGO, December 9—Whisky in good demand and a shade higher at $1.12

NEW ORLEANS, December 9—Whisky steady; western rectified $1.05@$1.15.

BALTIMORE, December 9—Whisky firm at $1.14@$1.14½.

CINCINNATI, December 9—Whisky active and firm at $1.11.

LOUISVILLE, December 9.—Whisky higher at $1.11.

NEW YORK, December 9—Whisky nominal at $1.17.

ST. LOUIS, December 9—Whisky quiet at $1.11

Drugs, Paints, Oils and Glass.

ATLANTA, December 9.—The general market is unchanged and prices are fully maintained.

COTTON AND WEATHER.

Cotton, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 7¾d; in New York at 13 7-16c; in Atlanta at 12¾c.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, falling barometer, warmer and generally cloudy weather and local rains, with east to south winds.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, December 9, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.13	40	88	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.26	50	83	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.
Corsicana	29.98	72	76	S.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Galveston	29.88	70	93	S.	Fresh	.01	Fair.
Indianola	29.87	70	95	S.	Brisk	.00	Clear.
Key West	30.14	74	81	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mobile	30.04	65	96	S.	Gent	.14	Clear.
Montgom'y	30.11	61	89	S. E.	Gent	.00	Clear.
New Orleans	30.03	68	94	S. E.	Fresh	.04	Clear.
Pensacola	30.12	69	90	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.22	60	84	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

†Not sufficient to measure.

NOTE.—Force of Wind: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., December 9, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	30.21	51	93	E.	Fresh	.0	Cloudy.
11:31	30.22	60	76	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.13	64	67	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2:31	30.13	64	67	S. E.	Fresh	.07	Cloudy.
9 p. m.	30.14	60	82	S. E.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.15	60	88	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.14 | Maximum ther.....61
Mean daily ther.....58.3 | Minimum ther.....51
Mean daily humid.....80.7 | Total rainfall......00

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do-portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE } CRAIGE & CO., 43 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. } ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

326 mar25,'79 d1y

DON'T SAY YOU DIDN'T KNOW IT!

This is the last week for paying State and County Taxes. Cost added after December 15th, to an absolute certainty. Office, No. 11 East Alabama street.

S. R. HOYLE,
000 dec9—d1w Tax Collector.

MEETINGS.

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Attention, Atlanta Fire Co. No. 1.

A special meeting of the company will be held on Wednesday evening, December 10th, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of arranging the roll of exempted members from jury duty. Let every member attend, as it is of the utmost importance.

By order of the company.

J. E. MANN,
178 3t—dec7 Secretary.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 10, 1879.

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—After the Rentz comes Maggie Mitchell.

—The retail live stock trade was quite brisk yesterday.

—Meriwether county has the Texas fever with a "boom" on the tail end of it.

—The Central railroad day passenger out of Atlanta has a new sleeper.

—Camelias are selling at seventy-five cents each in Atlanta.

—Plenty of fish are offered for sale on all of the stands of the city.

—Two marriages are booked to come off in Atlanta at an early date.

—A good many of Atlanta's leading citizens are buying lots near the extreme end of Peachtree street.

—Judge Hillyer will resume the trial of the water-works cases to-day at the chamber of commerce.

—Arkansas has many acres of unoccupied graveyards in which to put emigrants from Georgia and other southern states.

—One hundred bales of cotton were seen on a string of wagons on Broad street yesterday.

—To-day or to-morrow work will be commenced on Broad street bridge. Walk the elephant around while the band toots a lively air.

—A man was seen exhibiting a copy of the Macon Telegraph on the streets yesterday. Probably it was because that paper is regarded as a rare curiosity in this section.

—From the lavish manner with which Atlanta hotel clerks adorn themselves with diamonds, we are led to believe that there must be a diamond field in this section, the gates of which are always open to these popular gentlemen.

—Manager Leavett should either not give Gus Williams's rendition of Pinafore, burlesqued, or else America's great Dutch comedian should get proper credit for the production and the programmes used by the company.

—Some of the railroad ticket merchants take pleasure in dropping their cards and advertisements in THE CONSTITUTION letter-box at the union passenger depot. We will publish a list of those who have contributed to fill the box up daily.

—"Macon, Georgia, Dec. 8, 1879.—Dear Sirs: I paid a flying visit to Atlanta yesterday and found on the table at the Markham the very best bread I ever saw anywhere. It was made from "Wade Hampton" Flour. It is simply superb. Yours truly, * * *"

—There was a large crowd at the sale of the Gemunden property on Peters street yesterday afternoon. The sale commenced at 2 o'clock and continued with lively bidding until dark. The remaining lots will be sold this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock sharp.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE N. LESTER, JUDGE OF THE BLUE RIDGE CIRCUIT, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning with Hon. George N. Lester, of the Blue Ridge circuit on the bench, and resumed the trial of cases on the criminal docket. The following business was transacted during the session, which lasted all day.

M. C. Hull convicted of the offense of rape Monday last was sentenced to the penitentiary of the state for a term of twenty years.

State vs. Joe Wright, charged with the offense of burglary. Verdict guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for a term of five years.

Court then adjourned to meet at the usual hour this morning.

Voluntary Advice.

For years I have suffered with rupture of left side, which at times was so painful that I was compelled to take my bed, and at one time it became strangulated, endangering my life. Trusses did not give any security, and surgical operations I had a horror of. I saw Dr. Gurley's advertisement to cure by simple and safe method. After consulting him I decided to try him—which has resulted in a complete cure. No one knows the suffering and danger to life that rupture brings on humanity, excepting those so afflicted, and to those I say try Dr. Gurley and be convinced, as I have been.

J. H. FRIPP.

I have known Mr. Fripp a long time, he being often in my employ; know that he suffered very much with rupture, which at one time became strangulated, he being confined to his bed when I visited him, and that he has been cured by Dr. W. Gurley.

L. BEDVALE.

December 6, 1879. dec7 2t

False Reports.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9.—The following dispatch has been received by the agent of the associated press: Delta, La., December 9.—Reports of violence on Peck and R. H. Brown are literally false. Both are well and have not been troubled. The election passed off quietly. Signed W. A. Price, colored republican candidate for district-attorney.

The finest Crab Apple Cider by the glass, gallon or barrel, for sale at

C. J. WEINMEISTER'S
000 dec10—d2t Reading Room.

AURARIA'S BOOM

Is a Big Water Ditch Full of Water to Wash Out the Gold From the Bowels of the Earth.

AURARIA, LUMPKIN CO., GA., December 6.—A branch ditch from the Hand gold mining company's canal at Pigeon Roost is being constructed to this place by J. Harrison Clark, who by the way is investing quite heavily in Georgia mines. The ditch will soon be completed, when Mr. Clark intends putting Mr. J. H. Westbrooks, one of the best hydraulic miners in the United States to handling a hydraulic pipe. When this is done results never reached before in Georgia mining may be looked for. And this will only be a stepping stone to the grand results attained when the waters of the Etowah are brought here to mingle in the streets of Auraria with the waters of the Yahoola in extracting the precious metal. Hundreds of ravines have been worked in this vicinity and below here as far up as water could be obtained to wash the gravel, that paid from one to one hundred pennyweights to ten feet square, and was as rich, and often richer, where the miners had to quit mining for want of water as they had been where they had been worked. When water is available in a sufficient quantity for the miners to go washing on these ravines the shipment of metal will verify my assertion that northeast Georgia is exceedingly rich in gold. A preliminary survey has been made on this great canal, and preparations are being made to go to work on it soon. The recent heavy rains have started the mines up on full time with a full force of hands that had been stopped by the summer drouth or running with a light force of hands on short time. They all are reported to be running on rich ore. The activity here can scarcely be imagined, and yet times are hard. But then our people are not able to mine on a large scale, and the pin hook business will not pay now, so they are forced to work for wages, and the wages are so small that it takes about all they earn to keep them up. But few of our miners hold positions that they get more than eighty cents to a dollar per day for and board themselves. I have noticed where Georgia miners have been employed as foremen and superintendents, the mine has almost always been successful. Mr. Jack Huff is the miner of the Hand gold mining company, and its brilliant success is owing to his practical knowledge of mining. WM. THOMAS.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

A Pleasing Scene at the Barracks—The Tactics of the Field.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock a large number of ladies and gentleman went to McPherson barracks to witness the inspection and review of the light battery. The four other batteries had been reviewed by Major Russell, of General Augur's staff in the presence of a number of spectators the day before. The troops showed careful drilling and excellent discipline. The inspection was very minute and particular throughout, making a very pleasing spectacle. The light battery yesterday gave what in Atlanta was a novel exhibition. Sixty mounted men went through all the difficult maneuvers of the light battery drill with a skill and regularity which were highly admired. This success was all the more creditable, as many of the men were recruits who, two months ago, knew nothing of such tactics. The space just in the rear of the barracks was chosen for the inspection. Major Russell and Captain Brewerton, of the light battery, watched the movements very closely.

The battery was commanded in fine style by Lieutenant McCallum, who rode a superb charger. Lieutenant Whistler and Lieutenant Galbraith ably assisted him. The men were all remarkably well mounted, and as a rule rode well. The facility with which they managed their horses, cannon and wagons was admired by all. Throughout the inspection was quite interesting to all who saw it.

General Hunt witnessed the ceremony with evident interest. For the benefit of all who are pleased by military displays we will state that the Fifth artillery appears on dress parade on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays a little while before sundown.

The Late Colonel James A. Stewart.

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: To-day, were deposited in our cemetery the remains of a well-known and highly respected citizen, whose death should not pass with ordinary notice, for he was not an ordinary man. Colonel James A. Stewart, of the late firm of Stewart, Austin & Co., died on yesterday the 8th inst., in his sixty-eighth year, having lived a life of active usefulness and charity, leaving the world better for his having lived. More of such men would make a richer world. A man of probity he was. His word was true. His debts he paid. Every obligation of man, a husband, father, friend or citizen, he met; and well was he prepared to meet death as he did, with a full consciousness of its approach, not only without fear, but with a welcome. This the group of honest mourners who surrounded his grave know.

The business of flour-milling, in which he was a practical expert, occupied the larger part of his life. His invention in machinery in this department, and in agricultural implements, with the improvements which followed upon his patents, (five in number), will benefit mankind not only for generations, but for ages.

In his political life, his speeches and his writings, which were numerous and extensive, he was always for a faithful adherence to the fundamental law of his country—the constitution. In time of turmoil his voice was always for peace—never for strife. He was for building up and sustaining the harmony and prosperity of the country, and he earnestly, with pen and voice, resisted destructive tendencies. Intense patriotic feeling led him to write much and effectively upon political subjects—but he never sought and never held political office. A gentle, generous, sympathetic-natured man was he—a man of sentiment as well as of reason and of principle. Music and poetry were among his accomplishments and his diversions. Many and delightful were the thrills that vibrated from his violin upon the heart-chords of his friends in Tennessee and Georgia, the two states in which his valuable life was spent. Many of his compositions in verse—the pastime of his leisure hours—now float upon the current of the literature of the day; many others, perhaps the best, were reserved for private circulation, and are still in manuscript. Not only sentiment, but philosophy as well, is embraced in forcible and graceful style in his stanzas, and great has been the pleasure that has been derived from his touching cadences.

The leading virtues that adorn human nature were conspicuous in Colonel Stewart. An earnest desire, nay, a determination, to deal justly with all, in actions and in judgments, was his ruling principle; and he had the solacing reflection, in his last moments, that he had lived up to his profession and intention in this regard. His honesty was never questioned—his benevolence was widely known—his courage, well proved, was never disputed—for he was brave, very brave. Under all circumstances temperance, industry and frugality marked his habits.

Independent in thought, he was a philosopher, taking nature and her laws as his study and his guide. Believing in those laws, and being faithful to his duties to his fellow-man, was his religion. Differing in views from the various religious associations which differ from one another, he exercised the right of choice he allowed to all, and held aloof from all—preferring to be untrammeled. Tennyson expressed his thought:

There's more of faith in honest doubt,
Believe me then in half your creeds.

Pope wrote it too:

For modes of faith let graceless zealots fight;
His can't be very wrong whose life is in the right.

Feeling assured that his life had been in the right, that he had lived long, usefully and honorably, he looked complacently to his end as he saw it approaching through a protracted course of suffering from heart-disease and its concomitants. This suffering he bore with heroic fortitude—considerate for others all the while—and dying with his intellect clear to the last.

In his excellent and cherished wife, his devoted partner in the vicissitudes of an eventful life, with whom he had lived in that blissful harmony, which is the greatest of all blessings, for forty-four years, preceded him a few months, having succumbed after a tedious but patient struggle with an inexorable consumption. She had been noted for many admirable qualities, and her extensive charities were characteristic of her good and sympathetic nature.

This link being broken at a time when his health was impaired to such a degree that he felt that his days of usefulness were past, it was not strange that one of his mode of thought should feel less bound to life.

Not only was he as utterly devoid of fear of death as it is possible for a man to be, but he even yearned for the rest which comes only with "the end of life's troublesome dream."

To live nobly and die fearlessly is the most and best that man can do—and so that good man rests.

ATLANTA, December 9, 1879. O.

The Atlanta Nurseries.

Our Nursery is now connected with the city by telephone. Any orders sent us by the telephone will be promptly attended to.

M. COLE & Co.,
202 dec9—d3t. Proprietors.

THE LADIES' FAIR.

A Magnificent Scene at the Hall Last Night.

The attendance at the ladies' fair last night, now in progress at the Brown building on Wall street, was the finest ever assembled upon a similar occasion. The array of beauty and gallantry was dazzling, and the success of the evening, financially, was gratifying. Taking a view of the tables, from the door, a bewildering scene of beauty presented itself.

Table No. 1, in charge of Mrs. John H. Flynn and Mrs. James Loyd, was a charming bower of beauty. A lively contest was going on between Messrs. Alston Green and Dave Stewart was in progress. Another diamond ring was rallying the respective friends of Miss Addie Valentino and Miss Bettie Gramling. A doll ballot was progressing between two charming little misses Belle Guerry and May Holland. There were also many articles at raffle, such as a car load of coal, etc.

Passing to table No. 2, we found it in charge of the lady teachers of the Sunday-school, headed by Misses Mary O'Niell, Clara Malone and Josephine Kennedy. Messrs. Ed Baldwin and John Cashin were running a close race for a gold watch and chain, and a beautiful necklace was attracting the energies of little Misses Mamie Wells and May Bradley. A silver tea set, a suit of furniture, and other useful articles are among the objects of chance. A velvet chair is to be given the young lady doing the heaviest business.

Table No. 3 is presided over by the Sisters of Mercy, and is without doubt the handsomest in the room. A pair of gold bracelets are being contested for by Misses Christina Steiglitz and Lillie Bohnefeld. A watch and chain will go to either Bennie Karwisch or Frank Mimms; a set of jewelry lays between the Misses Lizzie Johnson and Emma Weaver, and a watch and chain attracts the attention of the friends of Miss Joe Lynan and Miss Jennie A. Wornum. An elegant china set will be raffled.

The library table, No. 4, in charge of Mrs. Gavan and Mrs. O'Connor is one of the most popular tables in the house. A diamond pin is contested for by Messrs. Jeff Robinson and Wm. Thrash. Probably one of the most interesting races of the fair will be the contest of Miss Pearl Bryan and Miss Llewellyn Cody for a watch and chain. Miss Bryan is the daughter of Mrs. Mary E. Bryan of the Sunny South, and will be sure to have the sympathy of the newspaper guild. Two sweet little misses, Theresa Mercer and Mattie Fitzgerald, are candidates for a necklace. A handsome carpet is also for raffle.

But table No. 5 is where we love to dwell. Here the aroma of tea and coffee, the succulent oyster, the toothsome confectionery are presided over by Mrs. Turnipseed and Mrs. Duffy.

Altogether the fair is a success in its getup and management, and we can only hope that it will yield the fullest return to its projectors.

I. O. R. M.

The Great Council of the state of Georgia of this order was instituted yesterday by Morris H. Gorham, Great Incohonee, of the United States. The following great chiefs were elected and installed: H. P. Haney, Great Sachem; M. T. Simmons, Great Senior Sagamore; Ernest Rock, Great Junior Sagamore; T. J. Buchanan, Great Prophet Sagamore; Jacob Emmel, Great Chief of Records; J. L. Harden, Great Keeper of Wigwam; G. A. Deihl, Great Sannap; F. M. Griffin, Great Guard of Wigwam; O. T. Hart, Great Guard of Forest.

In the evening the members of the Great Council gave an entertainment to their Great Incohonee and guests at Johnson's restaurant.

After regaling the material man, Mayor W. L. Calhoun responded to the toast of the gate city of the south welcoming the guests. The other toasts were responded to as follows:

The Improved Order of Red Men—By Morris H. Gorham, who gave an instructive description of the order from its infancy to the present time.

Our Pale Face Friends—Responded to by Hoke Smith, of Modoc Tribe No. 3.

The Great Council of Georgia—Responded to by Great Sachem H. P. Haney.

Chattahoochee Tribe No. 17 of Pennsylvania was responded to by Jno. B. Goodwin, of Chattahoochee tribe No. 3, who expressed in a feeling manner the relations of these two tribes.

Our Squaws—responded to by Dr. G. G. Roy, of Choctaw tribe No. 6, who did ample justice to the Indian and pale-face ladies.

The Great Prophet was responded to by T. J. Buchanan, of Choctaw tribe No. 6, who invoked the blessing of the Great Spirit on the labors of the assembly.

Past Sachem C. L. Loyd, being called upon, made very happy and felicitous remarks in reply to those of Mr. Hoke Smith.

The Committee of Arrangements was responded to by Jacob Emmel, of Cherokee tribe, No. 1, chairman, who hoped that the contents of his stomach would equal those of his pocket-book.

After a few impromptu toasts the guests departed well pleased with their evening.

Mr. Gorham remains in the city until Saturday when he leaves for his home, Philadelphia.

We are pleased to see this order prospering, as it is one of the best secret benevolent societies in the union.

John Keely's Third Opening.

No matter where one turns to observe the extraordinary business tact and surprising energy which marks the mercantile business of Atlanta, there is nothing to be met with more attractive than the popular emporium of John Keely. Since his last week's trip to New York, the Captain seems to have outstripped all his previous efforts. The piles of cloaks upon his counters are wonderful, while he has "stacked up" zephyr shawls in a manner which prompts the question, "when will he get rid of all these things?" But, when one is aware that those cloaks are being sold at about 50 cents on the dollar, and that those shawls are not being sold for more than one-fifth their value, the answer to this question flashes spontaneously upon one "at once," for such bargains will always force themselves upon a market. His black cashmeres will be found to be unapproachable at their repective prices. His stock of hosiery is unexcelled in the south, as is that of his knit underwear. Read the Captain's notices and give him a call.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—A. F. Gibson, of Macon, is in the city.

—W. T. Cole, of Griffin, is in the city.

—C. M. Barden, Esq., of Dalton, Mass., is in town.

—A. D. Abraham, of La Grange, is visiting the city.

—S. W. Sims, of Washington, is in the city.

—J. Anthony, of Jonesboro, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—A. J. King, of Floyd county, is on a visit to Atlanta.

—Frank Rogers, of Macon, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—James E. Brown, editor of the Hampton Weekly, is in the city on a visit.

—W. T. Davidson, of the Augusta bar, is in the city.

—C. T. Clements and Daniel S. Printup, of Rome, are in the city.

—J. Blassingame, of Cartersville, was in Atlanta yesterday.

—E. D. Terrill and Frank Banning, of Greenville, are in the city.

—Mrs. J. H. Dobbs, John H. Dobbs and S. R. Jaquez, of Macon, are in the city.

—G. W. Farmer, of Crawfordsville, is in the city.

—D. S. Printup, of Rome, is in the city attending supreme court.

—D. B. Wimberly and Mrs. J. H. Wimberly and son, of Houston county, are in the city.

—Mrs. Lillie C. Parks, of Augusta, is spending a few days with her father's family 217 South Pryor.

—Miss Laura Mass and Miss Pelfe, of Lexington, Ga., were visiting friends in the city yesterday.

—F. G. DuBignon, of Milledgeville, and George T. Bartlett, of Monticello, ex-judge of the Oconee circuit, are in the city attending the supreme court.

—James M. Smith, of Columbus, chairman of the railroad commissioners, reached Atlanta yesterday, and registered at the Markham.

—Rev. G. A. Nunnally, pastor of the Rome Baptist church, is in the city in attendance upon the Georgia Baptist missionary board, of which he is a member.

—Miles Lewis, Graham Lewis, John McWhorter and other members of the Greensboro bar are in Atlanta attending the supreme court.

—The following named persons from Ohio passed through Atlanta yesterday on their way to Jacksonville: Dr. W. O. H. Needham, wife and children, J. L. Williams, Mrs. A. F. Perry, Miss C. Perry, Miss M. Perry, Miss H. Perry, of Gallipolis.

—O. A. Lochrane arrived in the city yesterday. He has been on an extensive tour in the interest of the Pullman palace car company, being the attorney for the company. We are informed that the friends of Judge Lochrane will ask him to deliver a public address at an early day on the political situation.

ALL AROUND US.

The Greenville Fire—The Jonesboro Election, Etc.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT CITIZEN.

UNION POINT, December 8.—Dr. W. O. Cheney, of Union Point, died on Saturday, December 6th.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

FAIRBURN, December 9.—A man by the name of Vincent shot and accidentally killed a negro woman, four miles from this place, yesterday. He had been out hunting and came in and was playing with her when the pistol fired, the shot resulting fatally.

WEDDING BELLS.

COVINGTON, December 9.—Mr. E. A. Heard, a prominent young merchant of Griffin, was married to Miss Janie Gaither, by Rev. Dr. Pope, of Griffin. They were attended by Mr. C. A. Niles with Miss Rogers, of Covington; R. C. Henderson with Miss Dryer, of Monticello; J. L. Bass with Miss Pace, of Covington; P. W. Martin with Miss Campbell, of Griffin. After a most elegant and sumptuous lunch, the happy couple left for their future home.

THE SPIRIT OF ROME.

ROME, December 9.—The spirit of improvement is still manifest in our hill city. New and costly buildings continue to rise in all parts of Rome. We have now a good paper, the Tribune, which is daily growing in usefulness and popularity. THE CONSTITUTION is a welcome daily visitor and is read by over two hundred Romans.——The recent municipal election gives universal satisfaction and many good results are anticipated from the newly elected. Your correspondent was mistaken in regard to Mayor Nevin running as an independent—he has ever been truly loyal to the organized democracy.——Business is brisk and our merchants are all hopeful for the future.

CUPID IN NEWNAN.

NEWNAN, December 9.—The adjourned term of the superior court was to have occupied this week, but at the unanimous request of the bar and the jury the court was adjourned without transacting any business; except taking some orders and admitting to the bar Mr. K. W. Freeman, one of Vanderbilt's promising graduates. Mr. Freeman is a young man of fine promise, and will be a valued citizen in any community where he may cast his lot.——Louise Pomeroy promenaded before a Newnan audience last night.——Cupid is slow harvesting this season. Our young people seem to prefer single blessedness. This time last fall we had had eight marriages. To date this season we have had none.

LEAVING GEORGIA.

GRIFFIN, December 9.—There were exactly 36 large packing trunks, besides numerous bales and boxes piled up on the passenger shed platform this morning as the Atlanta bound passenger train rolled in. It is no unusual thing to see this place crowded, but the immensity of this pyramid of trunks seemed an inquiry as to what it all meant. A peep into the waiting-room, however, relieved my anxiety, for there I saw what will probably tell the tale of much misery and probably stiffering before two years have rolled away. Nearly thirty men, women and children were gathered into a confidential looking huddle, anxiously saying their tearful good byes to friends who had accompanied them in from the country. "Where are you going and where is all this crowd from?" I asked a big burly farmer. "Oh, we are from Meriwether county, and are on our way to Arkansas. We are going to settle near Arkadelphia, in Pike county. There are nearly thirty of us, and we think we have struck a bonanza. You'll hear from us. Here, Jane, them cars is comin', git the children ready. Good bye, Tom, old boy." That's the last I saw of them. They will reach Atlanta with this.

THE NEWS FROM JONESBORO.

JONESBORO, December 9.—The gin-house of Messrs. Harp & Hightower, five miles from Fayetteville, was burned on yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock. Ten bales of cotton was consumed. The loss was about $2,000. The engine was saved. This is a great loss to the community, as the mill did a large amount of ginning.——At a party near Antioch church in Fayette county, eight miles below Fayetteville, Capers Stubbs and Griffin Lanceford had a difficulty and Stubbs stabbed Lanceford, cutting into the lungs. Lanceford is lying very low.——The municipal election came off last Saturday. The race was very close. Most of the negroes voted the "old ticket." The following is the result and votes received by each: Old ticket—Intendant: W. T. Linsey, 107. Councilmen: W. H. Chapman, 113; E. P. Reynolds, 108; James F. Lawrence, 103; H. C. Hutcheson, 105; J. A. McConnell, 113; J. M. Orr, 94. New ticket—Intendant: J. M. Walker, 95. Councilmen: G. W. Crumbley, 101; J. T. Spence, 101; J. M. Hawkins, 106; L. C. Hutcheson, 106; Jesse Anthony, 103; W. A. Melson, 98. Kinsey's majority over Walker, 12 votes. This elects four of the old ticket and two of the new. There will be a contest. The new ticket claim that a sufficient number of illegal votes were cast for the old ticket after being thrown out to elect all the new ticket.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN GREENVILLE.

GREENVILLE, S. C., December 7.—A disastrous fire occurred in our city this morning at 3 o'clock which resulted in the total loss of the academy of music, a splendid and costly edifice recently completed and furnished in the handsomest style, together with the drug stock of Sloan Bros., and the grocery stock of Sloan, Lee & Taylor, occupying two of the stores under the academy. The third store was occupied by F. W. Poe & Co., clothiers, who saved all of their stock, except the many goods stolen in removing. Mr. W. E. Speir, the manager, and family, who occupied rooms in the rear end of the second story, narrowly escaped, losing everything. The fire originated in one of the cellars and burnt with wild fury, threatening the entire block, of which the academy of music was the corner building, but the prompt efforts of our efficient fire department kept the flames confined to the one building. The academy of music was the pride of upper Carolina, and was not excelled in beauty and finish by any building of the kind in the state. We keenly feel the loss, but owners of the building being gentlemen of considerable means announce that they will at once replace it with one even more costly. The total losses, so far as can be ascertained at this writing, are as follows: Building and furniture $55,000, insurance $18,000; Sloan Bro.'s stock $7,000, insurance $3,000; Sloan, Lee & Taylor's stock $8,000, insurance $5,000; F. W. Poe & Co. damage and stealage $500, fully insured; W. E. Spier, furniture, wardrobes, etc., $1,000, no insurance. Total loss $51,500, insurance $27,000; total net loss $24,500. Merchants occupying adjoining stores suffer considerable loss by the water from the engines and the removal of goods, but it is impossible to estimate with any certainty beyond what is stated above. The origin of the fire is unknown, though many believe it was the work of an incendiary.

CHATTANOOGA DOTS.

CHATTANOOGA, December 8.—The body-snatching affair is still the topic of interest to the citizens of this place. Our circuit court, after a long and laborious session, has just adjourned, and one of its last acts was to reduce the bond of the man Jackson. There seems to be no law in Tennessee to cover this particular case just now, but presume there will be proper legislation on the subject at the next session. The criminal docket of the court has in a great measure been disposed of, and many transgressors of the law sent "around the mountains" to repent at leisure.——Chattanooga is making some pretentions as a cotton market and with some success. A great deal of the staple comes from the line of the Alabama Great Southern and Memphis and Charleston railroads and along that portion of the Tennessee river that flows through Alabama. We have a compress here which is kept busy during the season, and hundreds of bales can be seen in their yard at this season of the year. A very serious calamity, a day or two since, came near happening to the cotton stored at the compress. A spark from a passing locomotive, it is thought, ignited the cotton, and but for the prompt action of the manager, would have resulted disastrously. As it was, but very little damage was done.——There are seven steamboats now running on the river to points above and below here, bringing large quantities of grain, country produce, etc., which is mostly shipped south, and a busier place cannot be found in the city than the wharf upon the arrival of a steamer. At the breaking out of the yellow fever in Memphis this year, everything was at a stand still, waiting for developments, but since we have had no visitation from Bronze John, the citizens here are taking great stock in the future of the city. As an earnest of this numerous residences, as well as business-houses, are going up all over the city and on a scale of some magnificence.——General Gordon stopped over in our city a day day or two since, while en route to the Belmont coal-mines, in which he and his brothers have an interest. He was the guest, while here, of Captain J. L. McCollum, the efficient agent of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroad. Captain McCollum was one of the original Raccoon Roughs, there remaining now only six of that gallant command.

Fashion Items.

—Linen lawn handkerchiefs with colored foulard silk borders seem to grow in favor.

—Long seal skin dolmans are little worn now, they are considered too warm for this climate, and also too expensive.

—The new lace point languedoe promises to rival the Breton lace that has been used for the last few years.

—Utrecht velvet is one of the handsomest material for making appliqued mantel, table and bracket covers.

For the Ladies.

Atlanta now has a good, sound CONSTITUTION, and fears no disease.

—Maggie Mitchell will play her "Trix" on an Atlanta audience in a short time.

—The face of a Philadelphia lady is imprinted on the new silver dollar. Atlanta can beat it to death for beauty.

—Christmas approaches, and while chimneys begin to draw powerfully on the juvenile imagination, we may look out for fowl weather.

At a recent meeting of the managers of the Ladies Beuevolent Home of this city, a committee was appointed to prepare a suitable tribute to the memory of Mr. Mallon. The following was submitted and unanimously adopted:

The loss of Bernard Mallon, so severely felt by all the important and charitable institutions of this city, has been as deeply deplored by us.

His accomplished and amiable wife was long our secretary, and none knew so well as ourselves how faithfully and gracefully she discharged the duties appertaining to that position.

The benevolence natural to Mr. Mallon would have prompted him to render us any assistance in his power independently of the active part taken by her in our charity; but the fact that she was so actively engaged with us drew him more closely into our fellowship, and gave us the opportunity of seeing the noble traits of his disinterested manhood. He was for years one of our advisory committee, never failing to be present at our monthly meetings, thus encouraging us by his presence and timely advice in our works of love.

The same kindly feeling which made him the friend of the dependent young led him also to sympathize with the poor and sick of the weaker sex, and to employ his energies and divide his means with the sorrowful and suffering.

Thousands of children followed his hearse and flowers wet with the tears of guileless childhood garlanded his grave; and the sick of our Home, too feeble to follow his remains, mingled their tears with those of childhood and youth in the quiet home he had helped to make an asylum for the homeless, a shelter for the helpless and a rest for the dying. In the name of those cherishing his memory, and in our own name who received so much encouragement from his cheering voice and helping hand, we lay one little wreath on that pyramid of evergreens and flowers which will cover his monument and keep his memory ever fresh in the city he loved and served so well.

1. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing expression of our sympathy and condolence be forwarded to Mrs. Mallon.

2. A copy be spread upon the minutes of our Society, and THE CONSTITUTION be requested to publish it.

Mrs. JAMES JACKSON,
Mrs. C. C. RODES,
Mrs. B. H. HILL, Jr.,
Mrs. J. T. ETCHEBERG,
Miss MARY DUNWOODY,
Committee.

Crab Apple Cider just received at
THE READING ROOM.
000 dec10—d2t

David H. Dougherty.

THE LADIES' ENGLISH WALKING JACKETS THAT I RECEIVED MONDAY ARE VERY HANDSOME. THE PRICES ARE IN FULL STYLE TOO. DON'T YOU FORGET.

000 dec10—d1f

Burrowes' Lexington Mustard. 'Best in the world. 500 novs—d6m sun wed fri

The Discovery

The circulation of the blood was an important event in the history of medicine; but if the blood be full of impurities, its circulation, which Providence intended as a blessing, proves a bane. Hence we should cleanse the blood with Rosadalis, the great Southern Remedy. dec10—dXw1w

An Atlanta Colored Boy.

At the recent annual meeting of the American missionary association in Chicago, one evening was given to addresses by a Chinaman, an Indian, a black man and a white man. For the black man's speech, W. H. Crogman, a graduate of the Atlanta university and now a teacher in the Clark M. E. university, was imported. He took off the north for their caricaturing of his people. He made an eloquent plea for the elevation of his race. The "Times," the Tribune and the Inter-Ocean reported the speech and spoke of it in the highest terms. The great audience of two thousand received it with repeated applause.

Bargains in Jewelry!
LADIES' AND GENTS'
WATCHES
Gold, Guard, Opera and Vest
CHAINS,
Necklaces, Lockets and Sets,
DIAMOND,
Seal, Plain and Fancy Rings,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
SOLID SILVER
Bridal Presents
And Specially Low Prices given in Silver Plated Ware,
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Jewelers,
34 WHITEHALL STREET.
866 nov21—dtf

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Markham House.

ATLANTA, GA., December 9, 1879.

W M Simms, Washington; W H Floyd, Palmetto, Ga; K K Hargis, Bartow; Peter E Dennis, Talbotton; H B Nemson, Rochester, N Y; R T Harper, Hampton; E T Paine, Louisville; T G Pulham, Ala; J S Steuart, Ohio; C H Hilchden, Charleston; M W Lewis, Ga; G W Arthur, St Mathews, S C; J R Newman, Charlotte; J H Harris, Greenville, Ga; J W Robertson, Miss Robertson, Marietta; J Harris, Kansas City; Lute Johnson, Charlotte; W R Muse, Tenn; Ferdinand Codazo, Spain; R Rosenfield, Louisville; J K Sims, Newnan; J H White, Ga; E Y Brown, Newnan; J C Fain, Calhoun; S S Dobb, Cincinnati; J C Lanier, R N Campbell, Stilesboro; W J Campbell, Oxford; J T Spence, Jonesboro; A R Erskins, N Y; A G Gibson, Macon; J H Burton, Louisville; J B Blassingame, Cartersville; G M Farmer, Crawfordville; James B Johnson, Augusta; Mrs J H Johnson, Miss D G Urmbuly, Houston; W C Crocker, Dubuque; J H Pelbigo, Ky; M Cody, Ala; W J Watt, Charlotte; J R Jacks, Macon; Chas Lolman, Chattanooga; J W Sims, Washington, Ga; J Anthony Greensboro; F G DuBignan, Milledgeville; W S Batkin, Indianapolis; Thos R Cankshank, Knoxville, Tenn; Jack Mallard, Virginia; F Filton, Miss F Townsford, N Y; J A Cutts, J Cutts, S C; Master Law, Ala; Miss Laura Moss, Miss Rafe, Lexington, Ga; James M Smith, Columbus; R L Muse, New Orleans, Rev J M Baker, Marietta; E M Herrington, Waco, Ga; J B Warren, Greensboro; J W King, Wilmington, N C; J H Devorle, Griffin; L J Williams, Ga; W Y Cole, Hawkinsville; J O Blelock, Jonesboro; Mr W B Lovett and lady, Miss Maud Santley, Miss Rose Lee, Miss Fannie Florens, Miss Ophelia Starr, Miss Kate Raynhan, Miss Victoria North, Miss Nettie Richards, Miss Lizzie Daly, Miss Hattie Forrett, Miss Emma Witting, Miss Manon Regneo, Miss Lula Mortimer, Miss Fannie Harrison, Mlle Zoe, Messrs Lew Benedict, James Sanford, Chas Wilson, Chas Whiting, Mark Kentz, Alec Levitt, M Levitt, E Rosenbaum, Rentz